THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints for the Month.

Some learned ignoramus has said that a horse requires for his support the produce of five times a much land as a man. It is not true—unless you feed the man on hay and oats! Steam is cheaper than horses, and horses are cheaper than men, for the simple reason that coal is cheaper than hay and oats, and hay and oats are cheaper than beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese and bread.

Do not walk when you can ride. We have seen a man weight down a roller with stones and then walk behind. Let the horses go right along for a few hours. Then let them rest, and you can go to work. Husband your strength when you can, and use it freely when you must. We do not like to walk 14 miles a day after two horses, on soft ground, to harrow eight acres, when we can just as easily drive four horses and harrow sixteen acres by walking the same distance.

Planting corn is the great work of this month. We have written so much on the subject that it is unnecessary to give further directions here. Aim to put the land in good condition, and plant early. If you must plant late, select the small, early varieties of corn. Whatever you do or fail to do, do not neglect to keep your corn free from weeds. Clean, mellow land is the great secret of success in growing corn. Gypsum or plaster may be applied to corn either before or at the time of planting, or it may be scattered on the plants after they are up. Potatoes as a rule are not planted early enough. Plant early and deep, and use the harrow freely to kill small weeds before the potatoes come up, and just as the time they are coming through the soil.

Horses are required to work very hard this month. Feed liberally, and be very careful to clean them after the day's work is done, so that they will go to a good, comfortable night's rest.

Cows, until turned out in the grass, should have good hay, and three or four quarts of bran, and one or two quarts of corn meal per day; and it would be well to continue the bran and meal, mixed with a peck of cut hay, for a week or two after the cows are turned out to grass.

All seeds of trees and shrubs should be sown by the middle of this month, except those which require to be sown as soon as they ripen. Shade with lattice-work made of laths, and support the ends on bricks to allow the air to circulate freely around the seedings. Attend to those trees budded or grafted last year, and rub off all shoots which have started upon the stocks before they become large enough to require cutting.

Young trees planted out this spring need to have the soil kept mellow around the roots. Keep the ground clear of weeds, plowed, and let some crop which needs constant culture be planted between the rows. Supply such an amount of manure for the growing crop that the young trees will not have their growth checked from want of nutriment.—*Country Gentleman.*

What the Village is To-Day.

Letter No. 11.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Fallston.

Prior to the occupancy by the whites, of the site now covered by the pleasant little borough of Fallston,—away back in the dark days when the shot of the savage or his war whoop startled the soldiers daily,—while yet the old "Block House" was standing and was occupied by troops on the opposite side of the river,—it was quite a resort for hostile bands of Indians. The "Narrows" were pretty thickly covered with a growth of saplings and dwarf forest trees, which formed a good place of concealment for the Indians. In addition to this, near the end of the present Fallston bridge, there was a small pond, around which there was a heavy growth of briers and alder bushes, which was a general rendezvous for parties of the savages on that side of the river, and where they could secrete themselves in almost absolute security. Of course their nearness to the garrison of soldiers created some lively scenes in the lower valley of the Beaver. Upon occasions we su the Indians were congregated at this place, quite a pleasant pastime was afforded the boys in the Block House, who for practice in the use of their muskets, made targets of such of the Indians as were unfortunate enough to step forth from their place of concealment. A sort of aboriginal duel was kept up, and the hill sides were made to ring with the death knell of many a savage or poor soldier. Many a poor creature fell in his relentless fate, the effect of a well directed shot, and probably just as many soldiers found a resting place in the valley while this fatal guerrilla warfare was kept up. There is no spot in the whole of the valley that has seen more adventures connected with the Indians than Fallston. The lower part of the town has been rendered famous in history, by its connection with frontier exploits, already alluded to in former letters. Near its southern limits is the old mound where Col. Boquet crossed the sharp ridge of hills on his way to Tuscarawa, and where Captain Brady trailed the fugitive Indians on their escape from the Ohio. The early inhabitants of the town met with many thrilling adventures, that would now curdle the blood of the quiet citizens there. The scratching of a bear at the back door through the night would scarcely excite above a pleasant current to a lively watch, out means of defence, who was only relieved by the appearance of day. To be met in broad daylight, in those lonely "narrows," by a strong specimen of the bear tribe, with no defence but the fair face of a lady, was not one of the most inspiring things in the world. Yet these things are yet within the memory of men and women who are hale and hearty. Our genial friend, Wm. Fife, a pioneer of East Brighton, relates of himself that he was once men in those narrows by a bear, just when the shadows were crowding the light behind the hills, and the consequent gloom of the forest began to thicken. He could not retreat; he must advance, and he did so with many forebodings, and was only relieved from danger and imminent death by the metaphorical getting into a pretty close quarters of it. I tell you this in confidence. But the white man came, and he came to stay and make his home in the sweet valley of sparkling and dancing waters. The aboriginals were compelled to retire before the march of civilization, with all their rude forms of life give way to the more enlightened forms of civilized life.

The First Settler.

The first settlers at the foot of the Falls of Beaver were attracted by its great natural resources and advantages for manufacturing purposes. As far as can now be ascertained, it is claimed that the first man who ventured to claim these wilds as his own, and attempt to improve them, was John McKee, of McKeesport. At what time he entered upon the lands for occupancy is not known, but he declares himself as the first to make improvements, &c. The first record we have of any negotiations connected with the lands was under date of March 18, 1796, when by an article of agreement, McKee agrees with Levi B. Stuart, of Moon township, that he will give Stuart "a part of his plantation that lies on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite to the Blockhouse, beginning at a stone on Daniel Leet's corner on Big Beaver, then running up said creek about eighty perches to a small sugar tree on said bank, then to run a straight west course to Daniel Hi?s line, thence along said line to Daniel Leet's and so along said line to the place of beginning. This described part of said plantation he is to have or less, is to be for the said Stuart during life and during no less own part what the law requires. Said Levi B. Stuart binds himself, his heirs, executors and administrators to live on, or cause some family to live on the said plantation within five years from the date hereof, and to make an improvement as the law directs," &c.

On January 26, 1798, Mr. Stuart formally assigned his rights, conferred by the above article, to Joseph Leet, who in turn assigned all his rights and benefits to David Townsend on the 26th day of January 1799, this being done to secure Mr. Townsend a perfect title of certain property bought from John McKee June 19, 1798, the deed for which conveyed to Mr. Townsend for the consideration of $200, "a certain tract of land situated on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite to the Blockhouse, at the lower falls of said creek in the county of Allegheny, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet on the south, Hill on the west, and Gen. Daniel Broadhead on the north, and Big Beaver Creek on the east, containing 275 acres." "It being the same tract of land on which I, the said John McKee, made an improvement which I warrant and defend to be the first improvement made thereon by any person or persons whatsoever, and to be under and subject to the payment of whatever may be due the State for the patenting of the same," &c. Soon after this, about 100 acres of this property came into the possession of a company composed of Englund, which had the effect, to some extent, of causing a partial suspension in business, and in some cases the prostration of some local business enterprises.

But during this period, quite an interest was being taken in the water power now so thoroughly tested by manufactories, that had become celebrated in different parts of the country. Capital was being turned toward this region, and business men were learning the great natural advantages of it for all kinds of business.

In 1823, quite an impetus was given to the manufactories already in operation, by the erection of a building for use in making scythes, by Messrs. Marsh & Stone. The success of this enterprise attracted the attention of William Blanchard, who in the year following, went into the manufactory of scythes, which was successfully run until the year 1836.

This manufacturing interest, like that of woolens and cottons, was

Developing a Large Home Trade.

And Fallston, though small and unpretentious, was becoming a prominent manufacturing centre for all this region of country. It supplied a region not reached by Pittsburgh, and the trafficking and trade created by these factories had a beneficial effect in the neighborhood, and gave prosperity to the people. The following year, 1825, a paper mill was put in operation by Messrs. Wm. Eichbaum and R. Clark Stockton, which was afterward carried on by Messrs. Johnson & Stockton, who also connected with it a merchandising business.

There is no business for which these water falls are better calculated than that of making paper, and why this mill was ever abandoned, must ever be a cause of wonder. Every facility needed is here to make a success. The modern paper mill is a smile at the old paper mill, only employed in its manufacture forty-seven years ago, when the whole work was done by hand. The sons are wiser than the fathers in this respect. But with all the discouragements, the business was done by the old paper mill in Fallston. In the year 1826, the wire and rivet mill, which has now gained almost a national reputation, was established by Robert Townsend, Robert Beer, Reese C. Townsend and a Mr. Baird, of Philadelphia, under the style of R. Townsend & Co. In 1828, John Miner, M. F. Champlin and Mr. Mathers commenced the manufacture of buckets and tubs, which soon became one of the leading industries of the valley.

Afterward, when the business had become more fully developed, it gave employment to a large number of the most capable and intelligent of workmen. In the course of a few years, Silas Merrick became connected with the business, when the factory was known as Miner & Merrick, and had an abundant prosperity. It could not well be otherwise, as they are both gentlemen of first class business qualifications. Nothing further seems to have been done for the improvement of the material good of the neighborhood, until in the year 1832, when additional business houses were added to those already in operation. Matthew Gilliland commenced a merchandising business in that year, and a large cotton factory was put to work by C. C. Wolcott, of Steubenville, Ohio, which was afterwards changed to the manufacture of jeans in 1836. It developed into quite a thriving business, but has long since passed away. In the same year Messrs. T. & S. Kennedy began the manufacture of cabinet and wheelwright work, which soon after a while changed into a manufactory of lead pegs. In the necessary hurry and scramble of business operations, so far in the history of the town, but little had been done for the moral and intellectual growth of the people. It is true that the itinerant school-master had found a place among the higher institutions of the place, teaching in odd rooms, enduring the hum-drum of weary and poorly-compensated hours, spent in endeavoring to force into the philosophical, unphonetic, un-everything else but dull A B C's to a place in the minds of the aspiring youth of the village. Yet no settled provision was made for morals and intellect at this time, though a few quiet religious events must truly say that in 1832 Fallston was in a high degree of prosperity, and bid fair for a brilliant future.

BEAVER.

[LETTER NO. 12.]

Fallston—Educationally and Spiritually.

In the year 1832, "Fallston Academy" was built and dedicated for school and religious purposes, throwing open wide its doors for all who felt called to instruct the people intellectually, or in the principles of religion. It was free to every denomination, without respect to creed or forms or ceremonies, and answered well the purposes for which it was built. Here for years, the lion and the lamb lay down together in the most amicable peace by, to speak figuratively, the Presbyterian and Methodist lion and the Quaker lamb. No persecution for opinion's sake under the roof of that building, but it is fairly presumable that while the lion and the lamb were at peace, that the lion was not very far away with himself. Did you ever see an old style Methodist and a true "Blue stocking" in a "Decree" tussel? Put a couple of those worthies together and the fur, and the effect would be similar to that of steel on flint; the fire would fly, indeed it meant business. No doubt if the good old building, whose cupola yet points it out to all who pass by, could be taught its own history, it would tell us stirring stories of the good old time, when the "Final perseverance," &c., caused many a hotly contested literary warfare, between the staid Calvinist divine and the impulsive Methodist exhorter.

Those days have passed, but we have the old academy yet. From its walls, the irrepressible youth of the town have gone forth to battle the world, and wrest from it, whatever there is of good in it for them. To-day the sharp notes of its bell brings under discipline many a boy and girl who is ignorant of the cherished history of this building. Two years later, the *Beaver River Gazette* was established and published by Dr. R. B. Barker. This was probably the second paper published in the county, the *Argus* having been established in 1815—and that period was not, of course, of so pretentious an appearance or so well patronized, as the valley papers of to-day. Dr. Barker was succeeded in the paper by E. K. Huntington, who, after carrying it on for a while, transferred it to the Rev. Mr. Winter, who seems to have published it until 1838, when it came into the hands of Judge B. B. Chamberlin, who carried it on in Fallston during 1838 and 1839, when it became the *Union*. After this it was removed to New Brighton, which was becoming the prominent town of the valley. With an academy and a newspaper, to persuade the people into intellectuality and morality safe, and possibly do yet, a in the lapse of years they have added nothing and lost the newspaper.

Signs of Business Life.

In 1835, a sawmill was put in operation by Charles Lukens and L. Townsend, which was continuously run until 1864, when it was completely destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a new one. In the year 1835, another linseed oil mill was built on the north end of the town, by John Pugh & Co., which was run for some years and then changed into a tub manufactory.

In the following year, near the upper end of the race, there was built a manufactory for making sash, which was run for a time and afterward used for the manufacture of washboards. This industry was in operation in connection until very lately, but is now a thing to be numbered with the past.

In the same year, upon the site formerly occupied by Blanchard's scythe manufactory, there was erected a manufactory for buckets and tubs, &c., by Messrs. Miner & Co., and was operated until within a few years, by this and succeeding firms. It is now entirely discontinued. In the year 1837, Richard Bushnell succeeded D. Townsend in the manufacture of linseed oil, which he carried on for some length of time. He built a flouring mill at the lower end of the race, which was run for several years by John Edgar, Esq., and was sold by him to Messrs. Sager & Co., who are now operating it. Up to this year, the only means of crossing the river between Fallston and New Brighton, was by a rope ferry, which served the commerce of the town for many years, but the increasing business and the influx of business men and their workmen, soon rendered the ferry inadequate to meet their wants. In 1837, a bridge was built between the two towns by Messrs. Lathrop and Le Barron, which has done duty since, but might be of much great service to the people were it free from the toll system.

An Historical Note.

In September, 1841, the store of James Duncan was brought into being, which soon monopolized the business of Fallston, and contiguous neighborhoods became a feature of interest in the place. We find in "Historical Collections," a notice of this village about this period, that pointedly shows the great amount of business done in it. "This place is situated along one or two streets, at the foot of a high bluff, and is famous for its manufactures, which consist of woolens, cottons, paper, linseed oil, wire, scythes, baskets, window sash, ploughs, carpets, lasts, carding machines, steam engines, &c. The water power here is immense; a race is permanently constructed, a mile and a half in length, which conducts the water upon which a long row of manufacturing establishments is erected. There is a respectable building of brick for schools and for public worship. In the hill behind the village is an abundance of excellent coal, which may be slid from the mouth of the pits into the yards of many of the houses."

The head of steamboat navigation was at one time at Fallston, or terminus of the falls of Beaver. To render this practicable, a dam of fifteen feet was erected by the State at the mouth of Beaver, at which there are locks sufficient to pass through boats. But this has long been abandoned, and the only relic of that time is seen in the canal bed, the dilapidated locks, the horns, is a mournful reminder of the good old days of navigation to the foot of the falls; even the canal boats have seen their day, and under the flat of the great railroads, we will soon be left to the tender mercy of the "iron horse." But little progress has been made in Fallston, since the time referred to. It is true that we have manufactories now in existence that did not then exist, but they have only taken the places of others. The manufacturing of oil, cottons, scythes, tubs, washboards, sash, paper, buckets, ploughs, carpets, &c., has now entirely ceased, some of them for a great many years. In their stead, we have foundries, machine works, nail works, handle works, kegs, extension of wire and rivet works and of the keg works, with mills, &c.

There is no cause for gloom or despondency on this account, however, as the industries of the town were never in a more flourishing condition.

The population of

The Town To-day

is about 700 people, mainly connected in some way or other, with the various manufactories of the valley. They compose a very industrious and well behaved community.

The situation of the town in its full length, is a very pretty one. The business part of it is located at the base of a hill, sloping very abruptly to the top. The lower part of the town is on a beautiful flat, on the bank of the Beaver, running back several hundred feet, and upon which there are several very excellent residences, and room for more. From this flat a fine view is had of parts of the Valley, and especially of the more prominent parts of New Brighton. An elegant picture is formed of the pretty residences on the different table lands of New Brighton, which gradually slope backward from the railroad to Block House Run beyond. No town in the Valley is more evenly balanced in point of room for business and residences than Fallston. Were all its available manufacturing ground used for that purpose, there would still be ample room for residences for the proprietors and workmen, and that, too, out of reach of the smoke and dust. It ought to have a population of at least 2,000 people, with their workshops and places of business right at their doors. The present business of the place is something as follows: A good flouring mill located at the end of the bridge, under the charge of some of the best flouring men of the Valley. The foundry of John Thomiley, Esq., which was founded in the year 1826 by Thomas Thomiley & Son, and has been in operation ever since, now employs five hands, and manufactures the "Great Republic" stove, various kinds of hollow ware, and engines. Near it is the machine shop of M. Darragh & Co., employing about ten hands; formerly had a foundry at this place, but it was discontinued in the year of 1862.

A large saw-mill, owned by Messrs. Miner & Co., employs several hands and does a large and good business. Immediately above this is the lead keg factory of M. T. & S. Kennedy, reference to the commencement of which has already been made. They employ twenty hands, mostly boys, and under the good management of the gentlemen running it, it has become one of the most beneficial factories among us. Adjoining the keg factory, is the woolen mill, operated under the Pontefract, doing a very fair business, and must increase. The demand for yarns in the stocking manufactories in the Valley will give Mr. Pontefract's factory a good run. The firm of W. P. Townsend & Co. now carry on very largely the wire and rivet manufactory, already mentioned as started by R. Townsend & Co. Messrs. Townsend employ about twenty five hands, capable and efficient workmen, and are putting on the market a superior quality of wire and rivets. This wire needs no eulogy from any quarter, as their work has spoken for them and given them a fine reputation. Above this is located the building formerly used for a washboard factory and recently purchased by Mr. Job Fauner as a nail machine shop. Next in order is Phillip's Handle Manufactory, now employing some seven hands and doing a fine business. This is a comparatively new business in Fallston, having removed it from New Brighton. The upper buildings on the race are now occupied by the Standard Horse Nail Company, a new manufactory and not yet fairly got to work. The firm has already been mentioned in the GAZETTE, as being composed of some of the most active business young men of our valley. They will make as good nails as any made in the United States.

Advantages of the Place.

In mentioning the several industries of this town as specifically as I have, it has not been the intention to advertise the business of any firm, but simply to show what can be done and what ought to be done in the future. It is no exaggeration to say, that in every factory, the work done cannot be excelled anywhere. This may sound like boasting, but when it is known that each firm has an established name and reputation, and that the work done, and that each has all the business it can do and continuously has, it will be seen that their work must be of a superior character, or they could not overcome competition as they do, in the markets where their wares are sold.

There should be a larger business done in Fallston than is now done. Rents are exceedingly cheap, taxes low, fuel plenty, some water power idle, and the finest facilities for the use of steam power.

The bucket, tub, washboard, paper and cotton manufacturing, ought still to be features in the business of Fallston.

Needs of Fallston.

The town needs more of thrift and activity among the people than now characterizes it. Not that the people are indolent. This is by no means the case; but they are content to sit down, enjoy what they have, and passively allow other points to attract their citizens, and those desiring a place to invest, from them.

Fallston should grow much more rapidly and attain greater prosperity and character abroad, as a part of New Brighton, than it possibly can as a separate corporation. Let it consolidate with that town, and both will be greatly advantaged. Let the two boroughs become one. That in the course of time would give a free bridge and all other blessings that flow from a union. The beauty of the town might be very much enhanced by a proper use of the natural means within its immediate reach. There should be put a stop to the unwise practice of denuding the hill sides of the trees that are such a beautiful. There is no necessity for stripping all that is beautiful from what is naturally repulsive, and it is certainly an act that ought to be reprobated. There is no prettier scene in the valley than that afforded by some of the hill sides, with all its June coat of verdure and foliage. To fell the trees and tear up the grass, will make the town look barren and desolate, and no one will be. There is no necessity for it, to carry out the needs of commerce, as its rugged sides are not fitted for either homes or business houses. There is no reason why this favored spot should not continue to prosper, and become the home of the most intelligent, industrious and happy in our land. At least so mote it be.

BEAVER.

Indian Treacheries.

Those people who have such tender sympathies for Indians, especially for Modocs, are just now seeking to exculpate them for their treacherous murder of General Canby, by the assertion that they learned their treachery of the whites, one Capt. Wright, some years since, having murdered a party of Modocs, while having an interview with them under pretence of friendship. The facts are, however, quite the reverse of comfort for the sentimentalists. The Modocs, two days before they were killed, had massacred a party of emigrants in cold blood. Capt. Wright proposed to hold a council of peace, to which he agreed in good faith, the council to be held in the morning. During the night, however, one of the scouts crawled into the Modoc camp and overheard the savages planning to attack and disarm the whites, after they had taken seats to the council, and murder them. Capt. Wright anticipated them, attacked them before daylight, and hanged all of them. So much for the Modoc yarn. The idea of an Indian's learning treachery of the whites is too absurd to be entertained by any one who is not a blockhead. Those who have the slightest knowledge of Indians, read the narratives of the massacre at Detroit and Fort Mackinac, and the Fort Dearborn slaughter in Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Garibaldi's Career.

Ever since he was forced to flee, in 1832, when only 25 years old, from his native Italy, on account of his share in Mazzioi's conspiracy against the King of Sardinia, Guiseppe Garabaldi has had a career of extraordinary vicissitudes and perils, and it is strange that one who has been in his element nearly every day of the last forty years, and has taken the sword oftener than any other living man, should not perish by the sword, but escape to die a peaceful death. He has fought in Africa for the Bey of Tunis, and in South America for the Republic of Rio Grande. He has been a tallow-chandler in New York and a farmer in Caprera. He was foremost in the defence of his native country when invaded by the French under Louis Napoleon, and had barely had time to sheathe his sword after the last battle when he was discovered busily inciting the Hungarians to revolt against Austria. In this adventure he received his only wound. He was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1861, and the Franco-Prussian war. The latest phase of his versatile career was his appearance as a Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly in 1871. He soon tired of legislative duties, and has since been spending his time on his farm in Caprera. He is now 66 years old.

Successful Farming.

Some brilliant examples of successful farming are given in a letter from Webster City, Iowa. A lawyer bought two thousand acres of land there, paying $24,000, or $12 per acre, for the acres in wheat. In two years his net profits from exceptionally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,000 the second amounted to $30,000. Swede stricken in health went there to die with $50 in his pocket and was hired and for wages until he was able to buy a few acres, which he planted in wheat. His first crop brought him $24,000, or four times the value of the land, leaving him with a clear balance after all payments were made of $3,000. Then he sold his land for $27 an acre, or 3,400, making him richer by $6,240 than when he had started one year previously. Another man on a twenty-seven acre farm found himself with nearly $1,000 clear profit at the end of the first season. In another case a rented farm of 160 acres brought in, with only half a crop, sufficient to enable the tenant to purchase the land. These are some of the brighter sides of farming experiences, however, but unfortunately all are not so successful.

One Day's Suicides in Paris.

There were no fewer than eight suicides in one day in Paris lately. A lady in the Rue de la Pepiniere strangled herself with a cord at 8 o'clock in the morning, leaving every one in ignorance of the cause of her fatal determination. At the same hour a man precipitated himself from the Austerlitz bridge into the Seine. A printer followed his example later on in the afternoon. Then a young man adopted the strange method of throwing himself under the feet of omnibus horses, and was, of course, mortally injured. Two cases of death by deliberate suffocation took place, one being by a young man crossed in love. The saddest of the eight deaths was, however, that of two girls, young and poor, who, after dancing all night at the ball of the Parisian "Florist," agreed quietly to put an end to their existence. One of these, Angelique Lachemy, died for the very simple reason that she was tired of life. The other, Eugenie Hardy, committed suicide from chagrin caused by disappointment in love. Both these girls were only 15 years old.

What the Mormons Intend to Do.

A solicitous gentleman in Boston has written a letter to the editor of the Salt Lake *Herald* asking him if he intends to remove to Arizona with the rest of his people. The editor publishes the letter, and in his reply says that if the Mormons are about to leave Utah he has not yet learned of it, and that the settlement south of St. George, in Arizona, is being formed just as all the other Mormon settlements have been formed in Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona. Brigham Young may probably go there for the winter for his health, and this will be about the extent of the great Mormon "exodus." As to the Mormons, he says they expect to remain in Utah and there to work out their destinies—whatever they may be.

OUR INDIANS.

And the Policy Which Makes Them What They Are.

BY JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

From the comments of the press and people, on the late Indian murders, one might be led to think that President Grant had been trying some new, and before unheard-of, experiment, in the management of Indian affairs; and that it had been left to this late day for the United States Government to attempt a "Peace Policy" toward these miserable creatures. Nothing could be more unjust toward his predecessors or himself than the general idea entertained about his Indian affairs. What has been the intent of our Indian Bureau, from first to last, but to maintain a peace policy with our savage neighbors? And no President ever carried the pacific idea further than Mr. Lincoln. In 1862 I asked the Secretary of the Interior to use his influence with the President to have the Sioux prisoners retained as hostages, and notify their tribe that, for every one subsistant they murdered, the Government would hang one of these hostages. The answer was prompt and decisive.

"Such a proposition is not to be entertained, for a moment. Mr. Lincoln will hang nobody."

When it is considered that these prisoners were all warriors, that the whole tribe had, in council, resolved to exterminate the pale-faces from Minnesota, in revenge for some grievance alleged against the United States Government, that they had chosen a time when the State was drained of men, by a recent call for troops, and had so far carried out their plot as to have murdered nearly or quite one thousand people, principally women and children, that one of these prisoners had been proved guilty of active participation in those murders, with indescribable attendant atrocities; and that, so far from hanging them or continuing their imprisonment, the Government supplied them with arms, blankets and provisions, and turned them loose to be a terror to all traders and dwellers on the Upper Missouri from that day to this, when their war-whoop is hourly expected in the homes of Minnesota settlers, it surely cannot be charged upon President Grant that he has been first to tender the olive branch to our red brethren.

Of peace policies we have had no lack; for the general attitude of the Government toward Indians has been that of seeking peace and finding none. We have tried to buy it, tried to conquer it, tried to win it by bribes, presents and treaties, by every means that was possible to and wicked to make, by every means but the right one, which is the assertion and maintainance of our natural right to our full share of the land, and the protection of every life and use of all his children. When we plant ourselves on this, our God-given right, as against that acquired by the murder of the tribes whom the present Indians dispossessed, we have firm ground to stand upon and can afford to be generous as well as just, in our dealings with the people from whom we demand a recognition of our right to him, and to whom we would teach our full appreciation of their equal claims, to a place in the sun, whenever they will come to it, as we come to them, as self-confessed intruders on the earth, as robbers, or aliens, who must win, by force or purchase, their consent to live and labor in our Father's dominions. Such is our peace and war policies will be a delusion and a snare.

I was on the frontier, in Minnesota, during the massacre of '62, and noticed that the line between the United States troops and the Indians was also the line between panic and peace. All through the northern and western part of the State the settlers were murdered and driven from their homes, their dwellings burned and goods destroyed. In that straggling cluster of barracks and huts known as Fort Abercrombie, a small garrison of men, with women and children, were shut up, besieged by hundreds of Indians. Of the men who risked their lives to carry news of their peril to the settlements, one-half were butchered on the way, and of the town might with very few exceptions be hanged by a proper use of the natural means within its immediate reach. There should be put a stop to the unwise practice of denuding the hill sides of the trees that are such a beautiful. There is no necessity for stripping all that is beautiful from what is naturally repulsive, and it is certainly an act that ought to be reprobated. There is no prettier scene in the valley than that afforded by some of the hill sides, with all its June coat of verdure and foliage. To fell the trees and tear up the grass, will make the town look barren and desolate, and no one will be. There is no necessity for it, to carry out the needs of commerce, as its rugged sides are not fitted for either homes or business houses. There is no reason why this favored spot should not continue to prosper, and become the home of the most intelligent, industrious and happy in our land. At least so mote it be.

BEAVER.

Indian Treacheries.

Those people who have such tender sympathies for Indians, especially for Modocs, are just now seeking to exculpate them for their treacherous murder of General Canby, by the assertion that they learned their treachery of the whites, one Capt. Wright, some years since, having murdered a party of Modocs, while having an interview with them under pretence of friendship. The facts are, however, quite the reverse of comfort for the sentimentalists. The Modocs, two days before they were killed, had massacred a party of emigrants in cold blood. Capt. Wright proposed to hold a council of peace, to which he agreed in good faith, the council to be held in the morning. During the night, however, one of the scouts crawled into the Modoc camp and overheard the savages planning to attack and disarm the whites, after they had taken seats to the council, and murder them. Capt. Wright anticipated them, attacked them before daylight, and hanged all of them. So much for the Modoc yarn. The idea of an Indian's learning treachery of the whites is too absurd to be entertained by any one who is not a blockhead. Those who have the slightest knowledge of Indians, read the narratives of the massacre at Detroit and Fort Mackinac, and the Fort Dearborn slaughter in Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Garibaldi's Career.

Ever since he was forced to flee, in 1832, when only 25 years old, from his native Italy, on account of his share in Mazzioi's conspiracy against the King of Sardinia, Guiseppe Garabaldi has had a career of extraordinary vicissitudes and perils, and it is strange that one who has been in his element nearly every day of the last forty years, and has taken the sword oftener than any other living man, should not perish by the sword, but escape to die a peaceful death. He has fought in Africa for the Bey of Tunis, and in South America for the Republic of Rio Grande. He has been a tallow-chandler in New York and a farmer in Caprera. He was foremost in the defence of his native country when invaded by the French under Louis Napoleon, and had barely had time to sheathe his sword after the last battle when he was discovered busily inciting the Hungarians to revolt against Austria. In this adventure he received his only wound. He was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1861, and the Franco-Prussian war. The latest phase of his versatile career was his appearance as a Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly in 1871. He soon tired of legislative duties, and has since been spending his time on his farm in Caprera. He is now 66 years old.

Successful Farming.

Some brilliant examples of successful farming are given in a letter from Webster City, Iowa. A lawyer bought two thousand acres of land there, paying $24,000, or $12 per acre, for the acres in wheat. In two years his net profits from exceptionally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,000 the second amounted to $30,000. Swede stricken in health went there to die with $50 in his pocket and was hired and for wages until he was able to buy a few acres, which he planted in wheat. His first crop brought him $24,000, or four times the value of the land, leaving him with a clear balance after all payments were made of $3,000. Then he sold his land for $27 an acre, or 3,400, making him richer by $6,240 than when he had started one year previously. Another man on a twenty-seven acre farm found himself with nearly $1,000 clear profit at the end of the first season. In another case a rented farm of 160 acres brought in, with only half a crop, sufficient to enable the tenant to purchase the land. These are some of the brighter sides of farming experiences, however, but unfortunately all are not so successful.

One Day's Suicides in Paris.

There were no fewer than eight suicides in one day in Paris lately. A lady in the Rue de la Pepiniere strangled herself with a cord at 8 o'clock in the morning, leaving every one in ignorance of the cause of her fatal determination. At the same hour a man precipitated himself from the Austerlitz bridge into the Seine. A printer followed his example later on in the afternoon. Then a young man adopted the strange method of throwing himself under the feet of omnibus horses, and was, of course, mortally injured. Two cases of death by deliberate suffocation took place, one being by a young man crossed in love. The saddest of the eight deaths was, however, that of two girls, young and poor, who, after dancing all night at the ball of the Parisian "Florist," agreed quietly to put an end to their existence. One of these, Angelique Lachemy, died for the very simple reason that she was tired of life. The other, Eugenie Hardy, committed suicide from chagrin caused by disappointment in love. Both these girls were only 15 years old.

What the Mormons Intend to Do.

A solicitous gentleman in Boston has written a letter to the editor of the Salt Lake *Herald* asking him if he intends to remove to Arizona with the rest of his people. The editor publishes the letter, and in his reply says that if the Mormons are about to leave Utah he has not yet learned of it, and that the settlement south of St. George, in Arizona, is being formed just as all the other Mormon settlements have been formed in Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona. Brigham Young may probably go there for the winter for his health, and this will be about the extent of the great Mormon "exodus." As to the Mormons, he says they expect to remain in Utah and there to work out their destinies—whatever they may be.

OAKDALE, PA.

The Fair—A Grand Display—Floriculture and Sewing Machine Men Present in Force—A Large Assortment of Agricultural Implements, Poultry, Sheep and Cattle—Upwards of a Thousand Persons Present.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OAKDALE, May 2, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Although Thursday was a very unpleasant day for the Oakdale Fair—the day not being at all fair—the Fair turned out to be a very pleasant affair, and the day being damp, as might be expected, it was *anything but "dry."* We arrived at the ground early in the morning, being greeted, as we neared the place, by the melodious sounds of the Oakdale Brass Band. We feel disposed to congratulate our Oakdale friends on the marked improvement in the town during the last year, many buildings having been erected, streets improved, board walks laid, etc. We would also thank them for the kindness and hospitality they showed to their guests. The Fair was held in the same place as last season, in a beautiful meadow adjoining the north end of the town, this being a place easy of access and well adapted to the purpose. Upon our arrival, the first thing that attracted our attention was the care that had been manifested in the preparing of the grounds. The Committee of Arrangements are undoubtedly deserving of praise as skillful and efficient managers.

One portion of their ground had been set aside for a race track, another for agricultural implements, pens had been constructed for cattle and sheep, and a large portion of the ground was occupied by the poultry men. A barn was located in one end of the meadow which was large enough to serve for the different halls that are usually found at our Agricultural Fairs.

In this mammoth hall the florists and sewing machine men were the principal exhibitors, although various articles were there placed before the public gaze by others.

Mr. Newton, of Oakdale, exhibited the largest collection and greatest variety of flowers, his assortment comprising the native wild flowers, with a great many of the rarer, varieties of our garden plants.

The Lebanon nursery, as usual, was well represented. Although Mr. Buckstoce had not as large a collection as he generally has, yet he had enough to sustain his deserved reputation as a florist. It is quite uncommon to see Floral Hall filled in such an elaborate way so early in the spring, especially when we take into consideration the backwardness of our last season. The spectators, which at all times crowded the hall, especially about noon during the pleasant rain, evidently appreciated the show, and many of them availed themselves of this opportunity to make additions to their private herbariums. At least four different sewing machine companies were represented by their agents. The agents of these machines, the Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer and others, displayed many fine specimens of their workmanship.

There was a large assortment of agricultural and other implements on exhibition, S. Hare & Son representing the Champion Mowers, Scobia, Reed & Smith the Russel Machines and hay tedder, F. W. Conway, Buckeye hay-rake; J. J. Turner, Superior mowing machine and the Utility rake.

We also observed among other impiements Brother Reinaman's celebrated churn (dog power) and the Heckendorn plow.

Messrs. Wright & Hughes showed samples of their workmanship as coach builders, as did Mr. R. Campbell, all of which was very elegant. On passing from this we would next speak of the poultry. There were above fifty coops present, of which they were owned by Messrs. Gregg, of Noblestown; Evans and Dyer, Allegheny; Eiben, East Liberty; Miller, Cook & Gladden, McDonald's Station, and A. A. Miller, of Oakdale. Among the many beautiful and rare birds were buff, partridge and golden penciled Cochins, Hamburgs, games, game bantams, Hondaus, Domineque and other varieties of chickens; bronze, white and wild turkeys; Aylesbury and Rouen ducks, and Toulouse geese. Some of the fowls on exhibition had received awards at the late poultry exhibition at Pittsburgh. All of them were first-class specimens of the several breeds exhibited, and some of them were of very superior excellence. Especially those of Mr. A. A. Miller, he having the largest and most varied collection present.

So far as we could learn, none of the sheep exhibitors had come from a distance, they mostly living in the vicinity of Oakdale. We are pleased to learn that the breeding of fine wooled sheep and good cattle has in this region been made a specialty in late years, and consequently the exhibitors at the fair certainly deserve encouragement since they have now the laurels as breeders, not only in Western Pennsylvania, but also in adjoining States. Among the more successful of these we would mention W. A. Herriot.

Altogether there were about a dozen pens of sheep owned by Messrs. Matthews, Glenn, Herriot, W. and W. Walker, G. Walker, G. W. Baldwin, and Cook.

There was a good display of well-bred cattle. Among the prominent exhibitors were M. B. Brown, Levi Gregg, Jr., H. Bockstoce, they exhibiting thoroughbred and grade Alderneys; J. McDonald, W. A. Herriot and G. T. McKee thorough-bred and grade short horns, and R. A. Morrow, Devon cattle.

There were animals in each of these classes of superior merit.

On account of the wet weather the race track was in poor order, and hence it was impossible to have the contests for speed that was anticipated, although a little trot was had in the rain between showers. There were many fine teams, some of which were well mated; also some good "steppers," among which were "Bones," "Harry" and others.

We were truly sorry the day was so unfavorable, for had it been pleasant the fair would have been a grand success.

Probably there were upwards of a thousand persons present during the day, after which the crowd received but little augment except from the Oakdale Normal Institute, which was represented by the both teachers and pupils —they numbering altogether one hundred and thirty-five. They marched into the grounds in good order during the heaviest of the rain, they being escorted by a brass band. We were pleased to learn that Academy is in a flourishing condition and meets to largely with the patronage of the people.

We have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to thank the various contributors for their presence, and support, also the ladies for their presence which had its usual cheering effect.

The office-seekers as usual complimented the Fayette Farmer's Club upon their success.

In this we would join in with them, and, if possible, add more—for it was a real success and undoubtedly will have a good effect in the community. Wishing them still more success in their next effort, we remain yours, respectfully,

K.

Hon. Thomas Robert Hazzard of Monongahela City.

Immediately in front of Hon. John N. Purviance sits the solid delegate from Washington county, the Hon. Thomas Robert Hazzard, of Monongahela City. He has a good, large, broad head, covered with grey hair, and his fine, full face is fringed with a healthy growth of grayer whiskers. He wears glasses, no moustache, and speaks with a deliberation that is at once poignant with merit. He was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1814, entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, in 1836, and since then has

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FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Beaver Falls and its Earlier History.

A TOWN SITE PURCHASED FOR "A SONG."

The First Signs of Business Activity.

THE PROSPERITY OF BEAVER FALLS IN OTHER DAYS.

Letter No. 13.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Beaver Falls.

Attention was first directed to the water power, and adaptability of the lands at Beaver Falls for manufacturing, sometime during, or at furthest not long after, the Revolutionary war. It would seem that the lands on which the town is located were patented by General Brodhead, one of the continental officers, though he never had the privilege of occupying them. The General was for some time on duty at Fort Pitt, and probably for a limited period on outpost duty at Fort McIntosh. In the performances of his duties in this region, his eyes first beheld the rapids of Beaver, and measured the extent of their power. He was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, living at least a part of his time in Lancaster, where water privileges were of course highly appreciated. He was not long in learning the great advantages offered at the falls of Beaver, and the importance of securing a part of the lands washed by them. He at once comprehended the great commercial importance of the valley. He saw the unexcelled advantages and power for the purposes of manufacture, and realized the prospective value of the lands bordering on the river; that here might be made one of the greatest commercial marts in the whole of the western country. In this General Brodhead was wiser than the generations who have followed him, as they have so far failed in making what the valley is well fitted for, a compact and prosperous little city.

Taking Possession.

The General was living in Lancaster, Penn'a, in the year 1793, and when on the 12th day of March of that year the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the law opening up to sale and settlement the lands owned by the State in the territory lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, the General, immediately upon its becoming a law, formally applied for a land warrant for four hundred acres, specially embracing the "Black Walnut Bottom," the body of lands afterwards laid out as the town plot. He had this tract regularly entered, surveyed and paid for, but before any settlement or improvement could be made upon it by him, the destructive and fearful Indian wars of the Northwest broke out and prevented all settlement. The lands thus lay idle until the close of the war, which was consummated in the treaty of Greenville, in the year 1795. Owing to these wars and the advancing age of the General, he never was able to settle on the lands in person.

In the year 1802 he sold his possessions on the falls of Beaver to David Hoopes, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the use of the firm of Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., who proposed to make immediate use of the water privileges purchased. In part payment of this sale, the General received one hundred and ten dollars, which was all the purchase money received by him during his lifetime. As a curious relic, Mr. J. Webster Wilson, of New Brighton, showed your correspondent a journal entry of this money, in which it was stated that it was loaned by his father, Isaac Wilson, to David Hoopes. When Hoopes, Townsend & Co. came to take possession of their land, they found some very serious obstacles in their way, in the persons of certain squatters, who very strenuously opposed the attempts of the owners to get possession of the lands they had purchased. To obtain a footing on these lands, they were obliged to again purchase part of the lands from those who had adopted the advanced ideas of "squatter sovereignty."

The First Mill.

Immediately on getting possession of their lands, Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co erected a saw mill, on the site of the flouring mill now standing in Beaver Falls as the Noble Mill. In a short time this mill was burned and a new one immediately built in its place. Afterward a flouring mill was added to the saw mill, being the second mill of that kind in the valley. The company soon began the building of a forge on the river a short distance above the flouring and saw mill, but before the work was completed, the whole of the property came into the possession of Mr. Isaac Wilson, the transfer being made in the year 1805. In 1806 the forge was completed by Mr. Wilson, and in the same year was first put in operation. The first forgemen who operated in it were Charles Carter and John Richards. Then was commenced the real prosperity of the "black walnut bottoms." Mr. Wilson also erected a charcoal furnace, but before he got it in operation the one-half interest of this immense property was sold to Messrs. Barker & Gregg for $16,000, the sale being consummated on September 13, 1808, and the firm becoming Isaac Wilson & Co.

Before the close of this year the furnace was put in blast and was run for several years, making pigs, stoves, hollow ware, etc. In April, 1812, Messrs. Barker & Gregg purchased the other half interest of the property for the sum of $15,000. These improvements were the first made for the purpose of utilizing the immense water power in possession of the companies, and for the fuller development of the natural advantages for commerce and agriculture in this fertile region. A great deal of labor, time and money was spent to accomplish these ends, at a loss, very often, to the parties themselves, though a great gain to the public generally. Prosperity was amply rewarding the efforts of the faithful workers.

A Point for Burr's Confederates.

A large mercantile store was opened and quite an extensive business was done, to the great benefit of the whole country. Employment was given to a large number of people, making business generally prosperous. The town of Brighton was laid out some time during the year 1806, under circumstances of peculiar interest, by two brothers who were traveling with the Burr expedition. As has already been mentioned, the lower Beaver Valley was the scene of a part of the fitting out of this expedition. Two gentlemen by the name of Constable, formerly from Brighton, England, were sojourning in Canada, their object of visiting North America being to sketch the scenery of the new world and visit its more interesting points. Hearing of the proposed expedition of Burr, they at once determined to join it. Their object was to make use of the conveyances used, to travel through the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, which they very much desired to site, so that they might examine the country, make the sketches of it and take notes of any prominent or interesting points they might come across in the course of their travels.

They came to Sharon and joined their fortunes with the parties there assembled, and endeavored to content themselves amid the wild, romantic scenes which surrounded them, until the expedition should be ready to move.

While the parties were at Sharon, the owners of the "Black Walnut Bottom" lands were discussing the founding of a town, which after a while they determined to do, and laid their plans for the work. The Constable brothers being good surveyors, and having an abundance of leisure on their hands, gratuitously offered their services to lay out the proposed town, which were gratefully accepted. They immediately went to work, and in a very short period of time had on paper one of the most beautiful of towns, all ready for christening. The proprietors of the new town, after counseling over the matter, in view of the valuable services rendered by the Constable brothers, resolved to give them the privilege of naming the new created town. This they assumed to do, and gave it the name of Brighton, a namesake of their native city left far behind them in their "merry England." No doubt when they named the child of the forest they had in mind sweet memories of boyhood scenes on the old playground and pleasant recollections of their far distant home.

This good old name the town held until, in the pride of its heart and under the impulses of its ambition, it cast from it the name so full of precious memories and became the modern Beaver Falls.

Shortly after the year 1812, Mr. Frederick Rapp, of the Economy Society, had endeavored to purchase the property as improved, for the sum of $32,000, which was very promptly rejected. After this offer the property came into the possession of Mr. Oliver Ormsby, of Allegheny county, who kept the iron works and other business enterprises in full operation, under the superintendence of Colonel John Dickey, until about the year 1818. Under the prostration of all business, which prevailed over the country at the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, they ceased to do much business, and the works and place went gradually down. It is said, that while these works were in successful operation, that Brighton had become the centre of a large trade, and that good markets were afforded for all kinds of produce and grain. Liberal wages were paid to all who labored, and a great deal of money was put in circulation among the people. Indeed, it seemed as if the smiles of fortune were in a peculiar manner resting upon this people until the hour of reaction came. Mr. James Patterson, of Beaver Falls, relates the amusing incident, that during the time when all these works were in full blast and were doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, a writ was sued out of court in Beaver to have the dam that turned the water into the race, and gave the power which propelled the works, torn down, on the ground of its being a public nuisance, because, as was alleged, it stopped the fish from going up the creek! How absurd and ridiculous such a thing would be in these days of business activity. There were plenty of envious people then as now, whose selfishness will permit no prosperity or advancement, either of individual good, or for the welfare of a community or State. Beaver Valley is not yet rid of them. BEAVER.

CINCINNATI.

Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The funeral services of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place at Christ church, in this city, to-day, commencing at eleven o'clock. The body was borne from St. Paul's church, where it had lain during the morning, to Christ church. Ten clergymen and sixteen laymen acted as pall-bearers. The order of procession was as follows: Standing Committee of the Diocese, clergy of the Episcopal Church, clergy of other churches, Trustees and Faculty of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, members of several convocations, the vestry of Calvary, Christ, Clifton, Vestries of other churches, citizens and strangers.

At the door Bishop McCloskey, of Michigan, Bishop Bedell, and Bishop Lee, of Delaware, who read the lesson, met the corpse and repeated the passages beginning "I am the resurrection and the life," "I know that my redeemer liveth," "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out of it." The anthem from Psalms thirtieth and nineteenth were read, all standing, after which the Glori Patri was sung. The lesson from First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter and twentieth verse, was then read, followed by the hymn, "Just as I am." Sentences were then read, among which were, "In the midst of life we are in death."

Dr. Burr, of Portsmouth, the Presbyter, then read: "Forasmuch it hath pleased the Almighty God in His wise Providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground, looking for the general resurrection in the last day and the life of the world to come through our Lord Jesus Christ." Then was sung "I heard a voice from heaven," after which Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and Bishop Bedell pronounced the benediction.

The services were closed at 12 o'clock, and the body was followed by a large procession of carriages to Spring Grove Cemetery. The clergy of the city of other denominations nearly all attended, and a large number of the Judges of the Courts were also present. The entire services were exceedingly impressive.

The Musical Festival.

Yesterday in some respect was the great day of the musical festival, inasmuch as the interest was concentrated upon two things: The choral singing of the public schools, and the admirable rendering of the Ninth Symphony, culminating in a spontaneous and splendid ovation to Theodore Thomas. Both in the number of attractions, enthusiasm and attendance to-day has excelled any preceding. To-day about five thousand persons attended the matinee, while in the house to-night eight thousand persons were gathered, each apparently with increased interest in the great musical event. At eight o'clock to-night, the house being filled, the Executive Committee declined to sell further tickets, and closed the doors against thousands who sought entrance.

The afternoon was given up largely to orchestral music, interspersed with solos and duets from Miss Cary and Messrs. Rudolphsen, Vanderweyde and Whitney.

The fete at Inwood Park, which was to close the festival to-morrow, has been abandoned on account of the weather, and a matinee is substituted at two o'clock to-morrow. The programme is to consist of gems of the whole festival, in which all who have participated since the commencement will engage.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1873.

Stokes' Case.

It is now said the Judges of the Supreme Court, general term, who have denied Stokes' motion for a new trial, will not re-sentence him pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, to which the case must next be taken.

Temperance.

At the annual meeting of the National Temperance Society held to-day, Wm. F. Dodge was elected President and J. N. Stearns, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

OBITUARY.

John Stuart Mill.

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died at Avigson, France. The intelligence reached here at two o'clock this afternoon.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died of plegmonous erysipelas. It terminated fatally on the third day after its appearance, closing the passages of the throat. Mill left his autobiography ready for the press, and several other completed works.

John Reed.

CHICAGO, May 9.—John Reed, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, died to-day.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—River forty feet; rising. Arrived—Minnesota, Wheeling. Departed—Emperor, Marietta; Andes, Wheeling. Weather showery and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Johnson, Keokuk; Northwest, St. Paul, Bon Accord, Mound City; Elliot, Vicksburg; Mountaineer, Missouri River, St. Johns, Illinois River; Fleming, Lasalle; City of Alton, New Orleans; Henderson, Winona, Minnesota, Galena. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Belle La Creese, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Fearless, Cairo. River rising slowly. Showery and warm.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—River rising rapidly; 14½ feet in canal; 12½ feet in Indian chute; 7½ feet under bridge. Ample water under draw. Showery and pleasant business dull. Arrived—Etna and barges, Ironton; John Means and barges, St. Louis; Raven, Pomeroy; John Dippold, Evansville; Oakland and Tom Rees No. 2 Pittsburgh. Departed—Ironton and Raven, St. Louis; Dippold, Pittsburgh.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 9.—River ten feet on shoals and falling. Arrived—Eldyville from Upper Cumberland; with 117 hogsheads of tobacco; Ada Heilman, from Cairo. Departed—Heilman, for Cairo.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A fire in Monroe, La., on Friday morning, destroyed property valued at $150,000.

—The Central Methodist University, with half a million endowment, has been located at Knoxville, Tenn.

—It is rumored in Washington that news has been received of the loss of Captain Hall's Arctic exploring steamer Polaris.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL May 9.—The steamers Cuba and Olympia from New York, and Olympus from Boston, arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamships Arragon from Bristol, and New York from Bremen, have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Insurrection in Spain—Carlists Surrendering—A Levy En Masse to be Ordered—Admiral Topete Arrested—The Government Troops Totally Routed in the Battle Near Estella—Mutiny in the Army at Biscay—Jesuits Persecuted in Mexico—A Financial Panic in Vienna.

SPAIN.

Admiral Topete Arrested.

MADRID, May 9.—Admiral Topete has been arrested.

A Levy En Masse to be Ordered.

Gen. Velarde says many of the Carlists are surrendering, and he is about to order a levy *en masse* to crush the insurrection. The bands of Carlists under Campo and Gomez have been defeated. Many of the insurgents, including the leaders, were killed.

A Misunderstanding Adjusted.

The misunderstanding between Velarde and Minister of War Nuvila has been adjusted.

The Battle Near Estella.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

MADRID, May 9.—In the recent battle with Darregarry, near Estella, Navarre, the Government troops were totally routed. They lost two hundred killed, many prisoners, small arms, and one cannon. Col. Novarra, the commander, is among the prisoners.

Government Troops in a State of Mutiny.

The Government army in Biscay is in a state of mutiny in consequence of not having received their pay.

AUSTRIA.

Panic on the Bourse in Vienna.

VIENNA, May 9.—There was a wild panic on the Bourse to-day, caused by the failure of a leading firm, which threw a large amount of stock on the market. So great was the excitement that business became impossible. Speculators have petitioned the Government to order the suspension of transactions for several days and adopt measures of relief. During the height of the panic Rothschild and Schey were publicly insulted on the Bourse.

Visitors to the Exhibition.

VIENNA, May 9.—The number of visitors to the Exhibition since the opening has been from 12,000 to 16,000 daily.

Quarreling at the Exhibition.

LONDON, May 9.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna states that a serious difference has arisen between the Arch Duke Charles Louis, the patron, and Baron Schwartz, Superintendent of the Universal Exhibition, in consequence of the backwardness of the arrangements. The Emperor siding with the Baron, Arch Duke Charles has taken umbrage and left Vienna.

MEXICO.

Persecution of Jesuits.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3.—The police have been ordered to prohibit Jesuits living in societies in Ajaia. Several Jesuits preached disobedience to the laws and constitution, and their arrest was ordered, but being advised of the movement against them, they fled.

The Catholic society in the capital has presented Senor Vigil, editor of the *Siglo*, with a medal bearing an effigy of the Pope, for writing articles in defence of the Jesuits.

Political.

The Government candidates for President and Secretary of Congress will probably be elected.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Treasury Department and the office of the Attorney General are to-day draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase.

The Court of Appeals passed appropriate resolutions of respect to Chief Justice Chase, and adjourned.

The body of the late Chief Justice will be brought here on Saturday night, and will lie in state in the Supreme Court chamber on Sunday, where the public will have an opportunity to view the remains between the hours of 10 and 5. The body will be placed on the same catafalque upon which were laid the remains of Mr. Lincoln.

Several officers of the Supreme Court left here in company with other officials to attend the funeral exercises in New York to-morrow.

The following executive order has been issued:

The President announces with deep regret the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, who closed a life of long public service in the city of New York on the 7th inst., having filled the offices of Senator of the United States, Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and, crowning a long career in an exalted positions, Chief Justice of the United States. The President directs that the public offices in Washington be closed on Saturday, the 10th inst., the day of his funeral, and that they be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that the flags be displayed at half-mast, on the public buildings and forts and on national vessels on the day of the funeral in honor of the memory of the illustrious dead.

By order of the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1873.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1873.

The following is a complete list of the gentlemen who have been invited and have consented to act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Chief Justice Chase: Hamilton Fish, W. T. Sherman, Whitelaw Reed, Charles O'Connor, Gerrett Smith, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Gideon Welles, William Cullen Bryant, Wm. M Evarts, Irwin McDowell, Hiram Barney, and John J. Cisco.

The following telegram was received from President Grant: "Your dispatch announcing the death of Hon. Chief Justice Chase is received. His family and the nation have my condolence in mourning the loss of a distinguished and faithful public officer."

Admiral Polo, Spanish Minister, also telegraphed his most sincere condolence to the family of his valued friend.

Senator Sumner was invited to act as pall-bearer, but his precarious health made it necessary for him to decline.

LOUISIANA.

The Civil War.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The United States troops will leave here by land, not being able to procure transportation. No Metropolitans are in the town, and everything is quiet as far up as Centreville.

Mounted Metropolitans.

FRANKLIN, May 9.—Forty-three mounted Metropolitans, commanded by Mike Cooney, passed here at nine o'clock this morning, unmolested. There is nothing now to prevent their forming a junction with those at St. Martinsville.

Troops for St. Martin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, under Captain Bradford, left this evening for Brashear, to join the other troops there awaiting transportation to St. Martin. General Smith will command the expedition.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 9.—One hundred and seventy United States troops, General Smith commanding, left by a steamer at 11 P. M. for St. Martinsville. All is quiet.

Meeting of the Bench and Bar in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The bench and bar of this city held a meeting to-day in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, presided. Reverdy Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the eminent character and public services of the deceased as the worthy and honorable successor of John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. During the speech Johnson briefly reviewed the opinions of the late Chief Justice in some of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court during the Chief Justiceship of Chase. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, which will be spread upon the records of the courts in this city and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

THE CAPITAL.

Return of the President—Canby's Body Sent East.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1873.

General Canby's Remains.

General Sherman received the following dispatch last night:

Portland, Oregon, May 8—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington—Mrs. Canby is very feeble. She has not yet left her room. She will leave on the next steamer for San Francisco with Captain Hawkins and General Canby's remains. The remains will be interred at Indianapolis. Mrs. Canby will then go with Captain Hawkins to Detroit.

[Signed] A. SAXTON,
Department Quartermaster General.

Return of the President.

The President returned to this city this evening, and went immediately to the Executive Mansion, where very soon after his arrival he was visited by several gentlemen, including General Sherman, Secretary Richardson, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Cresswell, Secretary of State Fish, and Secretary Robeson. The object of the visits was simply to pay their respects and welcome the President home. The President will resume his routine official business in the Executive Office to-morrow, and much work of that character will be disposed of. The appointments to the American Diplomatic Missions to Japan and Russia will probably be made before the President leaves the city on his trip to Connecticut. The President will attend the funeral services of the late Chief Justice Chase in this city on Monday afternoon.

THE MODOC WAR.

Sortie by the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 9.—The following was received from the lava bed tonight:

LAVA BEDS, May 7—VIA YREKA, May 9.—The Modocs made a sortie to-day on a train returning to camp on what is known as Island Whitnes, capturing eleven mules and three horses. They burned three wagons. Three of the escort, private Burgwell, of Co. B, Twenty-first Infantry, Evans, Co. I, Twenty-first Infantry, and Burns, Troop G, First Cavalry, were wounded while repelling the sortie.

The Captured Squaws.

The Modoc squaws who were taken prisoners at the first battle in the Lava Beds on April 15th, 16th and 17th, were forwarded yesterday by O. C. Applegate to the Yainox reservation.

Fires in Captain Jack's Camp.

Several large fires are burning in Jack's camp, within plain sight of this place.

Squaws as Scouts.

LAVA BEDS, May 8—4:15 P. M.—The day before yesterday two squaws, who lived in Fairchild's ranche, one Ried Dixie and the other Artena Chokus, were sent out by him through instructions from General Davis, to reconnoiter the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Captain Thomas, and to ascertain, if possible, whether they had received reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been accordingly eighteen hours without water. They saw no Modocs, the idea being that Captain Jack had left for some other point where water could be obtained.

The Modocs Not to be Found.

On the receipt of this information the Warm Spring Indians of Donald McKay were ordered out, with instructions to push forward to the point above alluded to, to discover the Modocs. The large fires mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Capt. McKay that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications.

Bogus Charley Tired of Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Wm. Fenning arrived from Yreka to-night. He says he met Bogus Charley and his squaw at Four Mile Creek, thirty miles northeast of Yreka, yesterday. Fenning advised him to give up his gun. Charley refused. He did not say where he was going, but said he was tired of fighting two months ago. He had been stopping at Fairchild's ranche after leaving the Lava Beds. Other persons make the same report of seeing warriors.

Dead Bodies Found.

The Warm Springs reported that they found the body of Lieut. Cranston. Three of our soldiers also found two dead. Modocs were in the vicinity first mentioned.

A portion of the command will go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and those who died with him on the field.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1873.

For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds, lower temperature, cloudy weather and rain.

For the south Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain, southwesterly to northwesterly winds and increasing pressure.

For the northwest and thence to Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Ohio valley and northwestward to the upper lakes, generally cloudy weather, occasional rain, clearing and colder to-morrow, with northwesterly winds.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, lower pressure, occasional rain and cloudy weather, clearing south and west of Pennsylvania.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY
—DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

Breckenridge	35	N	Cloudy.
Duluth	38	NW	Cloudy.
Corrilune	38	S	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	61	W	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	58	N	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	55	Calm	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	49	NW	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	56	W	Cloudy.
Keokuk	56	N	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan	48	N	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	60	W	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	62	Calm	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	65	Calm	Fair.
New Orleans, La	70	N	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	45	N	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	53	SE	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	76	SW	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	63	NE	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	40	N	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	77	S	Fair.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S GAZETTE.

First Page—*Letter From Beaver Falls; Memorial to Chief Justice Chase; Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine; Musical Convention at Cincinnati; The Modoc War; News by Telegraph from Various Parts of the World.*

Second Page—*Death of Oakes Ames (Editorial); John Stuart Mill (Editorial); Editorial Briefs; The Bishop of Niobrara; Power of Memory; Personal; Various Items; Local Notices; List of Licenses.*

Third Page—*The Teacher's Adversities (Poem); Hooks and Eyes; Parisian Fashions; A Dog Fight; The Wheat Crop; Fortune Tellers' Prescriptions; The Little Joker; The London Postoffice; The Statistics Man on Pie; Napoleon's Heirs; Employers' Appeal to Scripture; A Frozen Wasp; Inebriety; Signs of Popularity; Horses and Cows; Cure for a Horse's Sprained Shoulder; The Nose; A Chinese Murderer; New Boots; Cutinary; Local Notices.*

Fourth Page—*Farmer's National Convention (editorial); Our Brain Work (editorial); The English George Peacis Train; Temperance Movement in the South; Colorado (correspondence); The Thaddeus Stevens Orphan Asylum; The Future of Sebastopol; How to Begin an Article for Publication; Adulterated Drugs; Sympathy as a Business; A Man Burns Himself to Death; Various Minor Items.*

Fifth Page—*Farm, Garden and Household Matters.*

Sixth Page—*Foreign Items; Scientific Notes; A California Monster; A Smart School Inspector; The Oakdale Fair (correspondence); Local Notices.*

Seventh Page—*List of Licenses continued; Finance and Trade; The Markets, local and by telegraph; River News, local and general; Imports by Railroads.*

Eighth Page—*Home News; The Fire Fiend at Work; What the Revisors are Doing; The Courts; Among the Churches; County Officer's Returns; Correspondence Desired; Sheriff's Sales, &c., &c.*

Attractive Announcements from our Merchants on every page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO YEARS AGO
ONLY ONE BANKER IN
Pittsburgh
WAS USING THE
HALL SAFE.

The following named Banks and Bankers, after a thorough examination of different Safes pronounce Hall's Patent Dovetailed Safe the best in the market, and are now using them or have lately ordered:

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Penn Avenue Trust Co., Pittsburgh.
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United States Bank, Pittsburgh.
Penn Bank, Pittsburgh.
Anchor Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.
Metropolitan Bank, Pittsburgh.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.
Union Savings and Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh.
Iron Bank Building, corner Wood and Liberty streets, 11 vaults, Pittsburgh.
International Bank, Pittsburgh.
Park Savings Bank, Allegheny City.
Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny City.

A large assortment of these Unrivaled Safes constantly on hand and for sale by

HALL SAFE AND LOCK CO,
93 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

FOOD FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Pearl Wheat, 23 cents; Crushed Wheat, 20 cents; Cracked Wheat, 3 lbs, 25 cents; Wheaten Grits, 3 lbs, 25 cents; Oat Meal, 4 lbs, 25 cents; Oat Grits, 4 lbs, 25 cents; Scotch Oat Meal, 12 cents; Hominy, Pearl or Hominy, Hominy Grits, Tapioca and sago, Farina and Nutrio, New Carolina Rice, 10 cents, Corn Starch, 10 cents; Graham Crackers, Graham Flour in bags.

The Allen Evaporated Fruits and Vegetables are highly recommended by physicians for persons suffering from indigestion and Dyspepsia.

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

BOLLMAN'S IMPERIAL
WINE VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN & CARL,

63 North Gay street, Baltimore, sole importers of the celebrated WINE VINEGAR, manufactured by E. & M. Bollman, Bremen & Hoyar.

As a preservative for Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, as also for table use, it stands pre-eminent.

The quality of our article has led to numerous imitations. None genuine unless marked E. & M. Bollman. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers.

T. R. WILSON,
Merchandise Brokers,
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

my10:m90 No. 271

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 10, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of Sewer on Boone street, from Madison avenue to the North line of the Seventh ward, is now ready for contractors, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1873, when it will be passed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for payment of the same.

WM. K. CARLILE,
my 10:m92 Engineer in Charge.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between AMBROSE SARRICKS, SAMUEL TATE and SAMUEL W. ECKELS, under the firm name of A. SARRICKS & CO., 500 Liberty street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Samuel Tate and Samuel W. Eckels from said firm. All moneys due said firm will be collected, and all bills owing be paid by the remaining Partner.

AMBROSE SARRICKS.
PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1873. my8:m75

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIBERTY STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner Liberty and Fourth streets. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, ASBURY R. REILEY. Morning subject—Class Meeting. Evening—Temperance. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—ON SABBATH EVENING next, in Union M. E. Church, Penn street, at 7½ o'clock, UNION MEETING. Rev. SHANNON, Honorary Secretary, will add ress the meeting. Brief addresses by the Rev. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG and the Rev. Dr. L. G. PERSHING. my10:m84

DIRECTORS OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY organized and elected the following officers:

G. H. MEYER, President.

H. H. NIEMAN, Vice President.

JOHN A. KAERCHER, Treasurer.

Applications will be received for Secretaryship at Fifth avenue Bank until WEDNESDAY NOON, May 14th, 1873.

All applicants to speak both the English and German languages. my10:m94

WYLIE AVENUE.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for FIVE COMMISSIONERS of Wylie Avenue Improvement will be held at Reed's Feed Store, corner of Wylie Avenue and Kirkpatrick street, city of Pittsburgh, on

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873,

Between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M., under the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 2, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, entitled "an Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Wylie Avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed February 10, 1873, and an Ordinance entitled "an Ordinance supplementary to an Ordinance, entitled "an Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed May 2, 1873.

ROBERT SNDER,
CHAS. P. DUFF,
RICHARD G. HERRON,
my7 Conductors of Election.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PERCENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst., free of taxes. my9:m85 SETH MEYER, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.

A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, May 6, 1873. my7:m86

WANTS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few day Boarders can be obtained at No. 50 Arch street, Allegheny. my10:m87

WANTED—A BAKER—ONE WHO understands his business can find constant employment by applying immediately to Mrs. N. ROBINSON & SON, Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa. my9:m83

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BOSTON

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 95 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

Direct from their manufactories in Boston, which they are selling by the

SINGLE GARMENT

As cheap as the same goods can be bought in New York or Boston at wholesale.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

BUSINESS SUITS,	$9.50, 12, 15, 18 AND 20.00
FINE BUSINESS SUITS,	$20, 25, 28, 30 AND 35.00
YOUTHS' SUITS,	$10, 12, 15 AND 20
BOYS' SUITS,	$8.50, 12 AND 15
CHILDREN'S SUITS,	$4, 8, 10 AND 12

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE

CELEBRATED HATHAWAY SHIRTS,

In White and Fancy Colors, Gents' Summer Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, &c.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF STRIPED COATS,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT $1.00, 1.25 AND 1.50.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO LOOK AND BUT LITTLE TO BUY.

THEIR NUMBER IS 95. THE SIGN IS THE "HUB."

GARBER & WILLIAMS,

189 LIBERTY STREET,

NEW CHAMBER SETS,

NEW VASES,

NEW PARIAN,

LATEST STYLES CUT GLASS

BERRY BOWLS,

FULL STOCK QUEENSWARE,

CHINA, &C.,

BOTTOM PRICES.

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

Black Silks,	$1.25 to $4.50.
Fancy Silks,	87 1-2c to $2 00.
Japanese Silks,	25c to 62 1-2c.
Black Hernanis,	25c to $1.00.
Black Alpacas,	All prices.
Black Mohairs,	All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all colors,	20c to 50c.

With a full assortment of popular

SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,

LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,

At Prices to Suit all.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

200 Magnificent LOTS,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15, '73,

AT

HOMESTEAD STATION,

On the P. V. and C. Railway.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 15, 1873, immediately on the arrival of Excursion train, will be sold, on the premises, 200 desirable building lots, which have been literally laid out, with 60 and 80 feet avenues. These lots are from 40 to 100 feet front, with depths from 110 to 230 feet. The situation is only 2 miles from the Union Depot, 1 mile from the Custom house, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and directly opposite Salt Works Station, on Connellsville Railroad.

TERMS—One-tenth cash; balance in 9 equal annual payments, without interest, or on other terms to suit purchasers.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

Will leave the Depot at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, at 9 o'clock A. M., on morning of sale. A noon lunch will be served on the premises.

W. W. BURCHFIELD AND H. DICKSON.

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The members of the SHADYSIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will meet on EVERY TUESDA

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

JOHN STUART MILL is reported seriously ill at Avignon, France.

STOKES is refused a new trial. This apparently seals his fate, unless Governor Dix interferes in his behalf.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, whose health has, for some time, been quite precarious, is now reported to be very ill.

THE Carlist movement in Spain may be set down as a failure. Its leaders have crossed the borders into France and Portugal, and amnesty is now being offered to such of the rank and file as will promptly surrender.

THE belief prevails in Rome that the Pope is dead. Either the rumors from Rome are unreliable, or it is true, that the first we will know of the Pope's death will be at the announcement of the election of his successor.

A DISPATCH from the President to Secretary Delano sets at rest the report that the Indians who were seen crossing the track of the Union Pacific railroad, are on a warlike mission. They are simply going to the headwaters of the Republican river, for the purpose of fishing.

How strange the coincidence, that one disaster is apt to be followed by another of a similar nature. The breaking down of the bridge at Dixon, is followed by a similar disaster at Sedalia, Missouri. Both are terrible in their suddenness, and in the number of lives that were lost.

THE Missourians have adopted a very practical method of managing their penitentiary. They has leased the institution to responsible parties, who manage it, pay all expenses, and pay the State $1,000 a year. The saving to the State is $100,000 annually. This may be called the business method of prison management.

A TELEGRAM from Mexico, dated at Matamoras on the 1st inst., reports that the treaty proroguing the sittings of the Claims Commission with the United States has been approved by the Congress of the neighboring Republic. The Lozada revolution has declined almost to the shadow of a shade, but the leader of the movement is still at large. Mr. Hatch, father of the American Consul at Merida, is dead.

THE storms of the month of April were very destructive to shipping. Forty-seven vessels belonging to or bound from ports of the United States were lost during the month. Of these, twenty-five were wrecked, one abandoned, one burned, three sunk by collision, four foundered, and ten are missing. Three of the number were steamers, seven ships, nine barks, eight brigs and twenty-one schooners, the vessels being valued, exclusive of their cargoes, at nearly two millions of dollars.

SIR BARTLE FRERE does not seem to have entirely failed in his mission. He could make no impression on the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the Iman of Muscat, who really controls to a great extent, the slave trade, agrees to prohibit the business entirely. Several other sheiks, and persons in authority along the Arab coast have entered into similar arrangements. Still the most important personage of all those treated with, was the Sultan of Zanzibar, and force may be required to bring him to terms.

HIGH honors have been paid to the body of Bishop McIlvaine, both in England and this country. A public funeral was given in England, at which those of exalted position in the Church of England participated. The remains reached New York in the steamship City of Baltimore on Monday, and were conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where, yesterday afternoon, public funeral services were held. No one occupied a higher position in the esteem of his countrymen than Bishop McIlvaine.

SOME features of the New York Charter are worthy of commendation, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon it as a whole. We allude to the precise fixing of the salaries of officials, and the provision that all fees received by them shall be placed in the Treasury. There is no more potent agent of municipal corruption than the huge fees of city officers. In New York the salaries proposed are liberal, but the future Mayor and Commissioners will not grow rich on them as rapidly as some of those officers have heretofore.

SINGULARLY enough, the break-down on the bridge at Dixon, a few days since, develops the fact that the bridge was one of those patent articles which are so readily imposed on the public, by appearance merely. It is now claimed that bridges of this particular kind have broken down several times before. A man named Truesdell is the patentee. A scientific examination of one of his bridges, several years ago, resulted in the statement that it was unsafe. That at Dixon was of this pattern, and hence the result.

THE New York press are gradually abandoning their hostility to the Centennial Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, and are, on the other hand, giving earnest support to the enterprise. They see that it is certain to take place, that it will be not merely a national, but an international affair, and that New York will be largely benefited by it. Of the vast number of visitors who will gather to it, hundreds of thousands will visit New York, and spend a portion of their money there. This improved feeling on the part of the New York journals speaks well for their sagacity.

OUR cousins across the water do not seem to be perfectly happy over the Geneva Arbitration, or the settlement of the boundary dispute. The question will come up in Parliament ever and anon, and reproaches and fault-finding become the occupation of the hour. The London *Times*, echoing this national discontent, suggests that the $15,000,000 awarded to this country ought not be paid in a lump, sarcastically intimating that the possession of so large a sum at one might affect our morals unfavorably. Softly,—good neighbors. Pay your debts, cease growling, and leave American morals to the American people.

PERE HYACINTHE is doing service among what are termed the "Old Catholics" at Geneva, Switzerland. This includes those who, while claiming to be members of the Catholic Church, and to follow its formulas of worship, reject the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Father Hyacynthe goes farther than this, and fellowships freely with Protestants, claiming to be in affinity with all who sincerely worship God. The latest news from Switzerland is that he and his congregation have been excommunicated. This is bad, but we fancy it will not be found as potent in breaking up the new congregation as in the times gone by.

WHATEVER may be the fruit prospect in this region and at the east, it is generally believed that the severity of the winter has sadly affected the crop at the west, and the northwest. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a recent letter, presents a most doleful picture of the condition of orchards after the April frosts. He says that although the great storms which swept the North western section of the Union during the winter did a vast amount of injury to trees, yet there seemed good reason to look for a fair yield of seeding peaches and apples, pears and quinces, up to the night of the 25th ult., when they were visited by a frost, which, in his own words, "made such sad havoc among the orchards in full bloom, that they looked as if the fire fiend had winged his flight through them, and switched with his flaming tail each tree as he dashed along!" The strawberry plants and grape vines likewise were greatly injured, and, altogether, the season promises to be so unfavorable that "it is doubtful whether it will pay the Illinois Central Railroad to run its accustomed fruit-train."

A QUESTION of interest was defeated in the English Parliament on Tuesday night,—that of the political redistribution of the country. The curious feature of the discussion was the revelation of the fact that Ireland is possessed of a larger representation proportionately, than any other part of the Kingdom. The member from Glasgow stated, and it was not denied, that England is entitled to 490 members, instead of 493; Ireland to 89, instead of 105, while poor Scotland should have 76, and only has 60. The fact that this is the closing year of the present Parliament, and the complexity of the subject, led to its defeat.

THE effect of the German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine has not been to depopulate and beggar those delightful provinces, as was predicted, but to improve them. The second annual report, recently submitted to the German parliament, shows that four millions of thalers have been expended on new railway lines and public works; that the educational system has been remodeled, and the number of students matriculated at Strasburg has increased from 212 to 379. The salaries of clergymen have been increased fifty per cent., taxes are promptly paid, and the number of tax collections reduced by one-half. All this looks like prosperity.

IN another column, will be found a letter addressed to Judge Hampton, and signed by nearly all the members of the bar, appealing to him to allow his name to come before the people for election for another term. The reply of Judge Hampton is characteristically modest and high-toned. His consent will doubtless lead his friends to work energetically for his nomination, and should he be placed on the ticket, his success will be assured. No one among us commands more respect and esteem than Judge Hampton, and as President Judge of the District Court, he is deserving of the honor conveyed in the statement, that he has administered the law impartially.

A WRITER in the London *Times* shows, by reference to the agricultural returns from various parts of the island, that the acreage of land under corn is much less than last year, and that the bad condition of the ground from excessive rain threatens a short crop. He anticipates that more than half the grain needed for English consumption must come from foreign sources. It being "an ill wind which blows nobody good," our countrymen, though sympathizing with their English cousins over the prospect of a scarcity of corn, may yet, without wrong, be glad to reflect that we can spare millions of bushels to enrich us, while they feed our neighbors.

THE Convention in the interests of the West, to be held at St. Louis on the 13th instant, promises to be a somewhat extensive affair. Forty-three members of Congress, representing in part the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, have already accepted. A committee has been appointed to report in detail the wants of the Mississippi Valley. Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is named for President of the Conference. If it does not turn out to be a mere affair of junketing, as the programme, as partially unfolded, would seem to indicate, it may be attended with important results.

THE news from the Russian expedition to Kiiva shows that the Khan is greatly alarmed at the progress being made, and that, acting under English advice, he is endeavoring to avoid the wrath to come by releasing the Russian prisoners in his hands. But here another difficulty meets him. These prisoners, long treated as slaves, are so emaciated, and bear marks of such excessive cruelty, that the effect of their release is to exasperate the Russian commander, and compel him to give effect to the severer phase of his instructions. The probability is that at best Kiiva will become a mere dependency of Russia, and will mark another step in her progress toward the entire domination of Central Asia.

WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., LL. D., who died at Charlottesville, Virginia, on Sunday evening, May 4th, was born in Washington county, Pa., in the year 1800. He graduated at Washington College in 1825, then under the Presidency of Andrew Wylie, D. D. In 1839, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia, and remained with that institution until his death. The Presbyterian churches and schools of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will long remember his name with gratitude, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew the man and appreciated his sterling worth. It is stated that over-work prostrated his frame, and then his mind became over-clouded, and after rallying once he finally died, in a manner similar to that of Horace Greeley's death. His widow lives at Charlottesville. His two children are daughters, one the wife of Dr. Stewart, of Dayton, and the other of President Hepburn, of Miami University.

THERE is a very respectable number of petty wars in progress at the present time, despite the theory that the world is at peace. We have our Modoc war, our troubles with the Apaches, and a possibility of a somewhat extended Indian war. In Cuba, the insurrection still continues, with no signs of yielding on the part of the patriot Cubans. In Spain the Carlists, who were at war with Amadeus still continue to contest for power against the Republic. In Algeria there has been an outbreak ag inst the French, and at last accounts fighting was still in progress. In Central Asia the Russians are prosecuting their war against the Khivans. While it may not be a prolonged war, it is important as extending the power of Russia toward British India. In the Dutch East India colony of Sumatra, a war is in progress between the Dutch and Atchenese, who inhabit the northern portion of the island. Thus far the natives have been victorious. Finally from Panama we have news of a revolution—an affair of comparatively little consequence. Thus we have a very respectable war record, made up in a time of so-called peace. In most of these wars is represented an advance of the civilized element against the barbarians or savage powers. It serves to illustrate the tendency of the times—the progress of civilization and intelligence as against the dark and barbarous elements of the world.

THE Monongahela *Republican* argues very earnestly in behalf of the location of the Penitentiary there, in the event of its removal from Allegheny. It claims to have suitable locations adjacent the town for the Penitentiary buildings, and very frankly bases its desire for the removal on the commercial advantage that would be conferred on Monongahela City by the removal. We fully appreciate these points, should it be thought desirable by the Commissioners to remove the Penitentiary so far from Pittsburgh. Yet even with this consideration before them, Monongahela City will have advantages, in a little time, as against any location on the Allegheny river. By a new road, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central, it will be nearer all points east of Irwin's Station than Pittsburgh is. Hence criminals that may be sent to the Penitentiary from other than the Pittsburgh Courts, can be taken to Monongahela City as cheaply as to any other point likely to be selected. We do not advocate any particular point, but we think the Monongahela people are entitled to a hearing. If they will allow us to suggest,—we will remind them that a definite offer of the land on which to locate the Penitentiary buildings, free of cost to the State, will go far toward securing them their wish. As a policy, we believe it wise to aid small towns by favors of this kind, and none are more deserving that Monongahela City.

THE series of resolutions adopted by the Farmers, at their Convention in New York, may, with one or two exceptions, be generally commended as expressing clearly a felt national want. Whatever may be said relative to the future nearness of producer and consumer, there can be no doubt that a present need exists for ample and cheap transportation of produce, so that the producer may reap a profit on his labors, and the consumer not be compelled to pay extravagant prices for articles of daily consumption. The subject has its complications; but we are very decidedly of the opinion that the time will never come, in this country, when the demand now put forth will not have as much force as it has at the present. We further believe that it is wise for the railroad authorities, viewing the subject in the light of their own interests merely, to give as cheap passage and freight rates as is consistent with sound business principles; and having done this, to show the people, by facts and figures, that they are doing this. We do not believe the people of this country are, generally, willfully unreasonable. But they see a number of glaring facts, which afford a basis for inferences unfavorable to the railroads, and have risen in resistance. For example, they see that rates discriminate, in favor of some, as against other points; they know that money is often spent to control legislation; they see that the winter rates are greater than those of the summer; they observe that while produce from some points is transported a thousand miles, at rates remunerative to the producer, in other sections a few hundred miles' transportation eats up their profit. No general explanation can satisfy them in the face of these things. We fully believe that their resolutions are too sweeping, in that they seem to include *all* railroads; whereas there are those which are entirely fair in their dealing with the people. But these are exceptions to a general rule. The movement now begun promises to exert an important influence in political affairs.

AFFAIRS in Louisiana do not improve by the lapse of time. In the St. Martinsville district, civil war, on a small scale, continues, while in the Teche country, and even in New Orleans, everything is unsettled. An attempt has been made to assassinate Kellogg, gun stores have been broken open, McEnery still pretendedly exercises the functions of Governor. If much more is needed to constitute a condition of absolute anarchy, we fail to perceive it. That fault attaches to Kellogg, for not more vigorously controlling the evil element in New Orleans, at the outset, we fully believe. The McEnery faction should have been promply suppressed; but it is evident that he will need assistance from the United States forces in the outlying districts. It is probable that these would have been accorded him, had not his own weakness led to the belief that he was not doing enough to maintain himself. A particularly bad phase of the difficulty in the outlying parishes is the gathering of the worst element from without the State to aid the resisting factions within. The entire movement of the McEnery faction constitutes a resistance to the Government properly recognized as the legally constituted one. As such, there are peremptory measures that may be used for its suppression. These seem not to have been used, and now the Grand Jury shows a disposition to indict Kellogg and his compeers for an alleged unlawful assumption of power. The compilation now existing illustrates the unwisdom of Congress in refusing to take cognizance of the state of affairs in Louisiana. The President, of course, is chary in dealing with the case, when Congress refused to have anything to do with it.

WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, is fixed upon as the day for holding the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. The primary meetings for this city and county will be held to-day, and the Conventions for this county will meet at the Court House on Tuesday next. This is what is termed an off year in politics, and the usual interest in the Conventions and nominations to be made, does not appear to exist. Yet we remind our citizens generally, that the office of State Treasurer is to be filled, and that the primaries to be held to-day, are the first movement toward that nomination. The delegates elected to-day to the several Conventions to be held on Tuesday next, will elect our delegation to the State Convention at Harrisburg; and it will nominate the candidate for State Treasurer. Not to consider who are likely to be candidates,—all will readily admit that the office mentioned is one of the most important in the gift of the Commonwealth. Our candidate should be carefully selected, and should represent the best element in the State. We have hitherto referred to the fact, that if the people refuse to attend the primaries, they have themselves to blame, in great part, for the result that may follow. Even when unimportant offices are to be filled, we still insist that it is wise to attend the primaries. While corrupt candidates may, it is true, be defeated, it is often a choice of evils as between the two parties. We prefer to have the best thing possible done at the outset,—right candidates selected to represent a party of right principles. This done, and in this county and State, no fear need be entertained as to the result. Attend the primaries to-day, and thus have a voice in the coming nominations.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Producers and Consumers, which got fully to work Wednesday, is the outgrowth of similar local conventions at the West, and of the "Granges" or Farmers' Leagues, now widely scattered over the United States. The selection of New York as the place for holding their first National Convention develops wisdom, as from it, held in that city, a wide range of influence will be exerted. We hope, also, that the freedom of debate, which characterized the opening proceedings, will lead to wiser conclusions than were arrived at in some of the western conventions. We select, at random, resolutions that have been adopted in conventions at the West, to show their general tenor. The Manhattan Farmers' Club, at a meeting on the 30th of April, 1873, among others, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The duties on iron add greatly to the expense of our agricultural implements, and the duties on many other articles that all farmers have to buy add needlessly to our expenses:

Resolved, That all duties on imports are too high.

WHEREAS, Many of the railroad companies are interested in the manufacture of iron, and will work against us on the tariff question, as they are robbing us in freights, and we must help ourselves out of our difficulties:

Resolved, That we will help ourselves.

A Farmers' Convention at Fairbarg, Illinois, adopted the following, among others:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that our delegate to the New York Convention, to be held May 6, do all in his power to secure cheap freights between producer and consumer, by aiding in securing government regulation on freight and fare between the several States.

The following preamble was adopted by the Kane county Convention:

WHEREAS, The railroad companies openly defy the law, and disregard the interests of the tillers of the soil, in their unjust discrimination on freights, charging us all our produce is worth, in many cases, to ship it over the roads.

The McHenry county, Illinois, Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to carry out and fully develop the principles upon which the Farmers' Clubs and Granges are organized, we recommend the construction of competing lines of railways and other sources of transportation for the produce of our farms.

The Pike county, Illinois, Convention, intimates its opinions as to the cause of the high charges:

Resolved, That the farmers and workingmen class of Pike county insist that our Legislature shall pass stringent laws to prohibit railroad companies from issuing more bonds than to defray the expenses of building and equipping their respective roads.

Another club, in the same county, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the present system of tariff. We do not ask free trade, but a great reduction of tariff upon those articles required in the construction of railroads and of shipping.

Resolved, That we are in favor of putting down monopolies; that the time has come when we will no longer put up with their impositions.

The Iroquois County Convention expressed itself:

Resolved, That we do not wish other branches of industry to be taxed for the benefit of our interests; neither do we consent to be taxed to protect other branches of industry; but we do ask for equal and exact justice, and we propose not to cease to use all honorable means until our purposes are accomplished.

A careful reading of the above gives the scope and purport of the views of the farmers as to the cause of their troubles. The fact that the New York Convention is to include Consumers as well as Producers, shows that one of its objects is to bring the two classes together to compare views. Other than this, there are things to condemn. The affirmation that the duties on iron comprise one of their hardships, we believe it to be utterly untrue. The statement that the freights are onerous, is partially correct, and partially incorrect,—applying the remark to the entire country; the same may be said of the railroads defying the law. There is a fight in Illinois relative to fares and freights, the Illinois Central and the people being the contending parties. Another resolution simply asks a reduction of the tariff. Still another is equivocal,—but probably means to convey the idea that the tariff on iron practically taxes agriculture for its benefit. Still another proposes, what the National Convention is understood to seek to accomplish,—to build competing roads to the west.

What this farmers' movement may be, politically, we do not yet need to discuss. It will develop, in due time. We are not of the opinion that wisdom rules its councils at the present, as its attacks on the tariff clearly show. If the tariff were repealed to-morrow, it would not make agricultural implements cheaper, nor affect, in the slightest the question of transportation. Nor do we think proper discrimination is shown in charging railroads with imposing burdens on them. At the present, the roads which pass through this State, and extend to Chicago, transport grain at a cent a ton per mile,—which is cheap enough. And when it is considered that a large number of cars are returned empty, it is a losing affair to the railroads. Hence to make war on *all* railroads, for the faults of a few, is not wise, and in the long run, will not succeed. Yet that the Farmers in the grain belt at the West have occasion for complaint against their local roads, is quite clear. We extract from a St. Louis paper, several specific statements of charges, as showing the impositions that are being practiced.

A firm in Rochester shipped a car load of goods to Buffalo, N. Y., and were charged 80 cents per car load per mile. They soon after made a similar shipment from the same place to Minnesota, and were charged but 19 cents per car load per mile. The manner in which the water routes influence rail rates is not only shown every spring by a general tumble of 50 to 60 per cent., but is further illustrated by the fact that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road charge but 8 cents per 100 lbs. for carrying grain from Peru to Chicago, a distance of 100 miles, while from Tiskilwa, on the same line, but beyond the influence of the canal, the rate is 15 cents per 100 pounds for 122 miles. So with Missouri roads. The water route is a great leveler of freights, and as a track approaches the river the rates proportionately decrease. What they would be, were there absolutely no other way of shipment, is very difficult to say. From Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Chicago is 148 miles. A car of cooperstuff recently shipped from that place to Peru, Illinois, paid $7.91 to Chicago, and $8.20 for the additional 100 miles to Peru, on a through bill of lading. A car load of wagon wood-work was shipped from Hudson, Michigan, to Peru, Illinois. From Hudson to Chicago is 194 miles, and the prorate was $30. From Chicago to Peru is 100 miles, yet the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific charged $30 also. The Lake Shore Road returned, in this instance, the goods nearly double the distance the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road did for the same money, yet the charges upon freight over this road, from Chicago to Peru, are considered moderate, compared with prices charged where the influence of water routes is not felt. From Chicago to Peru, 99c per 100 lbs. is charged for merchandise—distance 100 miles—while the Northwestern charges 50c per 100 lbs. to Dixon, only 98 miles.

We have not the space to analyze these charges, but if our readers will take the trouble to do so, they will see that they are enormous. But we do not agree, that the immediate remedy is in building another line of railroad, but rather in opening water communication from the west to the east. One reason, doubtless, why our railroads are not busy, just at the present, in transporting cereals, when the through lines offer to do it so cheaply, is, that the opening of lake and canal navigation affords cheaper freights,—the rate being seven mills a ton per mile, as against one cent on the railroads. This aside, and it is still clear that years must elapse, and large outlays be made, before new roads can be built, and equipped so as to compete with existing lines. The idea of a steel railroad from the east to the west may sound nicely, but there are some ugly facts to be looked in the face, before such a road can be put in operation. We have before us, at this writing, the latest annual reports of the Directors of the Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad companies, and find in them that certain leased lines are operated at a loss. The Philadelphia and Erie road, leased by the Pennsylvania, has not proved profitable, but the reasons given for this are, that it was started with insufficient capital, and was not wisely located. The united railroads of New Jersey, also leased by the Pennsylvania Central, show a deficit, for the two years past, of $1,154,527.57. Commenting on this, the Directors say:

On the completion of the extensive improvement commenced at and near Jersey City, and the construction of the additional tracks contemplated along the line, it is believed that the cost of moving and handling freights and passengers will be so materially reduced that we shall be able not only to meet the terms of the lease from the proifts of the works, but to gradually extinguish the large deficit that has accumulated.

This is equivalent to the declaration that the New Jersey roads needed a larger expenditure of capital to make them profitable. The report of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway shows that two of their roads, the Little Miami and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroads, are operated at a loss, which, in two years, reaches $1,649,249.26. They propose to expend $5,000,000 in improving their lines, which increase of capital and facilities, it is believed, will make these roads remunerative. We cite these points to show that railroad building is not the remedy to be sought by the farmers. While we urge that there are not sufficient carrying facilities, we believe that other than what the existing or local companies may furnish, the development of a water route from the West to the East is the great need of the times, and the particular work to which the farmers may address themselves, with some hope of results.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

By the ordinary rules of political calculation, this is what is termed the "off year" in politics. That is, there are no national issues at stake, and the interest of the canvass will turn on questions local to the State. A short time since, it was currently reported that there would be no strife over the two State nominations to be made, and that, in all probability, the canvass would be quiet and unexciting. If left to the people, in the sense of matters not being bargained out, and arranged in advance, by the managing element among politicians, this would probably have proven the case. But for a few weeks past rumors have been in circulation, and recent events have justified them,—that the whole State is "set up" for this and next year, by a wholesale trading arrangement. As we hear it, the delegations from Allegheny county and Philadelphia are to act in concert in the State Convention, and the work of that body will merely consist in ratifying what has already been decided upon. The candidate for Supreme Judge, under this plan, will be Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, and the candidate for State Treasurer will come from this county. The whole management, as set up, is about as follows: Judge Paxson is to be made Supreme Judge, in order that William B. Mann may have his present position. The somewhat celebrated William Elliott, Speaker of the House for two years past, is to be made Sheriff of Philadelphia, in place of Leeds, who will be promoted to a wider, but not so lucrative a sphere. This county is to furnish the State Treasurer this year; and next year other combinations, now agreed upon, will be brought to light. Such is the rumor in part. There are, of course, more minute details, but we do not need to mention them at present.

Accepting this outline as in the main correct, we interpose, in behalf of the Republican party, our decided objection to some of its features. It will necessarily provoke a bitter canvass, which may be attended with doubtful results. The manner in which the arrangement has been made, and is being carried into effect, is undeniably repulsive to better element in the party. Admitting for the moment that it is the duty of the people to attend the primaries and control the Conventions, it is yet undeniably true, that failing to do this, they still have the right to expect, at the hands of the party managers, the best and most available candidates that can possibly be selected. Yet of Judge Paxson, the *Times*, of which Hon. H. B. Swoope is really editor, has the following, from his pen:

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, he has not the requisite qualifications for so honorable and so dignified a position as that of Supreme Justice of Pennsylvania. He has neither the education nor experience to justify his aspirations, and knowing this, good men in the party are impressed with the idea that his candidacy is advanced from no honorable motives. If he succeeds in being thrust upon the party as its candidate for Supreme Judge in the face of his known incompetency, it will require Philadelphia to give more than thirty-four thousand majority for him to secure his election.

But when, in addition to this, it is understood that his success involves the elevation to high office, of such men as William B. Mann, Speaker Elliott, and still other combinations of about equal purity and merit, who can doubt that such a movement will be fatal to the party success in the coming election? It will not do to imagine that tactics of last year can be repeated so soon. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it still is true that very many Republicans were induced to support the full ticket at the October election, because of its influence on the Presidential issue. While some Democrats were kept from the polls, from dislike of Buckalew's record, and others still by the Liberal combination, the Republican vote was brought up by the fear that Grant would be jeopardized by an October defeat. Hence the conditions which so mightily aided last year, do not help now. This being the case, we warn those who are doing the managing, that some attention must be paid to the wishes of the rank and file of the Republican party. They must be well satisfied that the candidates are the best possible; that they were properly nominated; that no trading politicians have "set up" the ticket on them; that the support of certain nominees does not promise corruption in political management. If the transparent scheme now understood to be agreed upon is given effect, no man can predict its effect upon the issue of the coming canvass.

In this city, had the most painstaking care been employed to flaunt in the faces of our people the fact that the Convention to-day is "set up," it could not have been more effectually done. In the first place, in several wards, from which delegates are reported, there was not the semblance of a primary meeting. Then glance over the list of delegates: we ask our readers if they can, any of them, select six names that are not under the "ring" influence. The work has been amazingly well done—too much so in fact. If ever there was a happy-go-lucky Convention in this county, so will be that which meets to-day. We venture that it will run as smoothly as oil, well administered in advance, can make it. But it is unwise to be so thoroughly transparent. A few "outsiders" ought to have been admitted, just for appearance sake. No one need doubt that the delegation to Harrisburg will be of the same ticket. We say, this is exceedingly unwise.

The canvass in this State might have been quiet and inexpensive. We hoped, for the sake of the people, it would be so. While it will not formally begin till the middle of August, it will create very damaging discussion within the ranks of the Republican party at a very early date. We can now readily see why the State Convention was deferred so long; and in the end it may be to the advantage of the organization. There will be a very thorough discussion of the merits of the candidates known to be arranged for, and possibly there may be *organizations* formed, or at least the pressure of popular sentiment may be brought to bear on the delegates, and the plans made foiled, and unless discussion shall prove them to be wisest and best. We believe the people will be found opposed to two things—candidates set up by a ring, no matter whether they be in themselves good or bad, and candidates known to be opposed, in advance, to the work of the Constitutional Convention.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

We are called upon this morning to record the death of another distinguished citizen, in the person of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase. It is well known that he has been in bad health for several years, but his immediate decease was entirely unexpected. He was on a visit to New York, intending to return, in a few days, to Washington, and then proceed to Colorado, where he proposed to spend the principal portion of his summer vacation. But death has suddenly ended his career, and removed from our midst one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the country.

Salmon Portland Chase was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808, and when twelve years old removed to Ohio, where his education was superintended by his uncle, Bishop Chase, of Ohio. He entered Cincinnati College, but completed his education at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1826. The succeeding winter Mr. Chase opened a classical school in Washington, in the meantime studying law under William Wirt, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. In the spring of 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, where he began the practice of law, and prepared, during his early professional career, an edition of the Statistics of Ohio, in three volumes, which soon superseded all others. This gave him reputation and a large practice, he being appointed, in 1834, solicitor of the United States Bank in Cincinnati. In 1837 Mr. Chase, as counsel for a colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave, maintained that the fugitive slave law of 1793 was void because not warranted by the Constitution of the United States. The same year, as counsel for Birney, prosecuted for harboring a fugitive slave, he claimed that slavery was a State institution, and that a person having been brought within the limits of Ohio was thenceforth free. In 1846 he was associated with Hon. W. H. Seward in the case of Van Zandt. In this he argued elaborately that under the ordinance of 1787, no fugitive from service could be reclaimed, unless escaped from one of the original States. In politics, as well as at the bar, he opposed the nationalization of slavery. He took no active part in politics until 1841, when he united in a call for a convention of the opponents of slavery, which assembled at Columbus in December of that year. Out of this grew the Liberty party and organized in Ohio, a candidate for Governor nominated, and an address, prepared by Mr. Chase, issued, which address is recognized as one of the earliest expositions against slavery. He continued active in his hostility to slavery, making this the chief feature of his political career for several years.

In February, 1849, he was chosen Senator of the United States from Ohio, receiving the free soil and Democratic vote. At this time, the Democracy were in favor of the denationalization of slavery; but in 1852, Mr. Pierce was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, on a platform approving the compromise acts of 1850, and denouncing the discussion of slavery. This being ratified by the Ohio Democracy, Senator Chase withdrew from the party, and united in the organization of the Independent Democracy, which held its first Convention in this city in 1852. In the Senate he consistently opposed every measure in the interest of slavery. In March, 1850, he delivered an elaborate speech against Clay's compromise measures; in 1854 he drafted an appeal to the people against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, delivered an elaborate speech against it, and fought it with amendments.

In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and and filled the office so entirely to the satisfaction of the people that he was re-elected for a second term by a very large majority. The second term of office carried him down to the period when he assumed a national position, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. He it was who originated the financial system which carried the country through the war of the rebellion. It will never be fully known how much the country is indebted to his financial skill for its success in the great war so suddenly sprung upon it. The outgoing administration had not only left a depleted treasury, but a broken credit, which the presence of a gigantic war did not tend to improve. Yet in the face of the mighty difficulties before him, he went earnestly and wisely to work, and succeeded in developing the financial needs for the great emergency upon the nation. The death of Chief Justice Taney opened a position congenial to his tastes,—and in view of his failing health, President Lincoln, with Senate and Senate confirmed him, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he continued to fill, with signal honor, to the close of his life.

We do not need to refer at length to two events of his later life—his supposed aspiration after the Presidency of the United States, and the part he took in the Johnson impeachment trial. The active character of his mind, his long familiarity with political excitements, and, we may say, the desirableness of so honorable a position, led him to aspire to the chief office in the gift of the nation. Ever since his election to the Supreme bench, he has not been entirely free from an ambition for which he should not be blamed, as it is worthy every American citizen. We do not, however, believe that motives of this character influenced him in his course in the Johnson trial. All things considered, it was best for the country that Johnson was not dethroned. However undignified and disagreeable his course, it is desirable not to have the precedent of a political party removing a President from office, even under the forms of law. As the Democracy did not aid in that measure, the full measure of responsibility would have fallen on the Republican party. We do not criticise Judge Chase's motives,—we may fairly imagine them of the best. He may have considered the subject, in its several bearings, more dispassionately than others; at all events his influence contributed, in no small degree, to the result reached. His declining health has of late years been his great care. His purpose was to spend the Summer in recuperating, but death has cut short his plans.

THE bill granting sixteen sections of land to the St. Louis, Texas and Mexican Gulf Railroad, running from Sabine City, the best harbor in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Clarksville, near Red river, has passed the Lower House of the Texas Legislature, and will doubtless pass the Senate; also a bill granting the Texas Pacific and Trans-Continental Railway further time for the completion of their road to Fort Worth. The companies are required to complete their road to Sherman and Dallas the present year, and will receive lands in lieu of the money subsidies.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, on Tuesday, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, may be said to have been entirely harmonious. The business was fixed up in half an hour. The delegation is as follows: Senatorial delegates, Russell Errett, C. L. Magee, and Arthur Hobson. Representative delegates: Stephen Geyer, B. B. Coursin, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, W. H. McCleary, George W. Wilson, and R. B. Brown. This is, all thdgs considered, a good delegation, and fairly represents the current sentiment of the party in the city and county. It is, very fortunately, uninstructed, and is, therefore, free to take such action, and to favor such candidates, as may seem wisest and best, when the State Convention meets at Harrisburg. We hope, therefore, that particular pains will be taken, by the delegation, to canvass the merits of the several candidates who may come forward for the offices to be filled, and that they will only vote for those whose nomination will give strength and reputation to the party. The affirmation is made that there is no bargain by which Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are to be made to act in concert, and with the delegation now selected for this county before us, we can well believe this to be true. We are confident that a number of gentlemen in this Convention are not to be controlled by anything but their own sense of right. We see in this an assurance of openness and candor in the consideration of claims of candidates, and such action as will most conduce to the success of the party, and its future prosperity. We elsewhere speak more fully of the importance, which, in our judgment, attaches to the character of the nominations to be made. This is the year to render the party service, and to unify all its elements, by making unobjectionable nominations. From our knowledge of the delegation selected yesterday, we believe it will seek to give effect to such ideas.

OBITUARY—JAMES L. ORR.

The cable yesterday announced the death of Hon. James L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, on Monday night last, at his residence in St. Petersburg. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, from which he suffered but a short time. Mr. Orr was born in Craigtonville, South Carolina, May 12, 1822, and, was therefore, within a few days of being fifty-one years old. It is but a few weeks since he left this country, to occupy the position at the Russian Court made vacant by the retirement of ex-Governor Curtin. Previous to the civil war Mr. Orr was high in the confidence of the Democratic party, but some years since allied himself with the Republicans, and was a warm supporter of General Grant in 1866 and 1872. He was a representative in Congress from South Carolina for several terms, and was the last Democrat elected Speaker of the House, which was during a part of Buchanan's administration. During the war he was a member of the Confederate Senate, but represented a strong element in opposition to the policy of Davis. After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Mr. Orr identified himself with Andrew Johnson's fortunes, and at the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, formed the South Carolina part of the dramatic spectacle of Massachusetts and South Carolina entering the Convention arm in arm. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1866 to 1867, and was elected a Circuit Judge afterward, which position he held when the President appointed him Minister to Russia. Since the war he has done good service in endeavoring to allay the bitterness of partisan conflict in his native State, in which he has been partially successful. Mr. Orr graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, and was admitted to the bar the year following. His life ever since has been a busy one, and his death, while in the meridian of his power, is a loss to the whole country.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Greensburgh borough election, which took place on Monday last, resulted as follows: Chief Burgess, John L. Holmes; Burgess, Samuel Alwine; Assistants, Jos. Bowman, Eli Beck, and Geo. Turney.

THE Eleventh Semi Annual session of the Northwestern District Convention of Pennsylvania, I. O. of G. T., comprising Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Forrest, Mercer, Cameron, Elk and McKean counties, will be held in Erie City, beginning Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st inst.

ANOTHER good strike near Titusville made night before last on the Bartlett tract, adjoining the Sloan firm. The well is on a five acre lease

THE
Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

Published every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, the largest and cheapest newspaper in Pennsylvania, full to overflowing with the freshest news of the day, and editorials upon every topic of general interest at home andabroad, presenting a volume of original reading matter in every number. An attractive and instructive visitor to the home circle.

A REPRESENTATIVE
PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

It contains full and carefully prepared digest of Congress, the Constitutional Convention and the doings at Harrisburg, from our Special Correspondent, a valuable and entertaining variety of original Foreign Correspondence, a full digest of all telegraphic news of interest to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia, and a full record of the Markets, Commercial and Financial Affairs and all the live topics of the day. Special attention is paid to the Live Stock, Wool, and Produce Markets. All buyers and sellers in Pittsburgh take the GAZETTE'S *market quotations as their criterion to buy and sell on.*

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼@117¾.

THE Government purposes to sustain Kellogg, by the aid of military forces to whatever extent may be necessary. To our mind, the more speedily a strong military force is sent, and the country pacified, the better.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has resigned his position as Chief Engineer of Docks at New York. A writer says of him that he has been making approaches to those dreaded docks, with the same skill and ease with which he approached Yorktown during the war.

THE funeral of Bishop McIlvaine, which took place in Cincinnati yesterday, was very largely attended, and the services were of an imposing character. The deceased prelate was very highly respected at home, as indeed through the entire country where his qualities and character were known.

IT seems to be quite certain that the Western Union Telegraph Company have bought out the Atlantic and Pacific line, the stock of the latter being, to a considerable extent, transferred to the former. This becomes a matter of interest to the public, as well as to a portion of the newspaper fraternity. The former are interested in the possible increase of rates, and the latter in the changes that may come to the fortunes of the American Press Association.

THE Democrats in Connecticut are fortunate, for the first time in several years, in having the Governor, one branch of the Legislature, and State officials generally, of their persuasion. Governor Ingersoll has sent in his first message to the Legislature, and it is, in the main, an excellent document. From it, we gather the repeal of the usury laws has not worked well in Connecticut, notwithstanding the fact that in Massachusetts the absence of usury laws is regarded as a blessing. The attempt of the Governor to chriticise National affairs is a very palpable failure.

WE referred, a day or two since, to the report that the Khan of Khiva had tried to make his peace with the Russians by surrendering, in advance, and by doing various other things. It is now stated that he is bent on resistance, and that he is being supplied, through Afghanistan, with modern fire arms, artillery, and even with reinforcements. Should all this prove true, it will afford Russia a spendid excuse, the Khan of Khiva being brought into subjection, to also give attention to the Afghans, and thus to extend her possessions to the borders of British India. If the English purpose to interfere in this strife at all, they will do wisely to manage better, than this rumor credits them with doing.

IF THE United States accomplishes nothing more, it promises to afford a fair supply of fun to Europeans during the Vienna fair. "Two cases of Colt's revolvers, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt-cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water from the Mississippi," are merrily reported as America's contribution to the great fair. Apropos of this is the report, that the skill with which Commissioner Van Buren arranged a banquet in honor of Mr. Jay, just before the departure of the latter to Vienna, and his rare delicacy in asking Mr. Jay's recommendation immediately after, accounts for his having the position of Chief Commissioner. And the friends appointed on his recommendation have done the mischief.

A REVOLT at Cavite, in the island of Manilla, affords the basis for a report that the Prussian government is secretly intriguing to expel the Spaniards from the entire Phillippine group of islands, and take them under her own charge. The expulsion of Holland from Borneo and Java, is also given as a part of the programme. England and France are interested against this movement, and should they vigorously protest, it is probable that Germany will hesitate to carry her enterprises into effect; but in the event of their not doing so, Spain and Holland have not the strength to interfere with her operations. This perpetual intriguery of one power against the other is a feature of European politics. It may yet drive the people, as a unit, to the reflection that Republicanism in government may be worth trying as a remedy against monarchical selfishness.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We present to our readers this morning the GAZETTE in the form of a double sheet, our issue comprising eight pages, of the full size of the regular edition. The growing prosperity of the GAZETTE has led to its repeated enlargement of late—it being now regularly larger than any other daily published in the city. Notwithstanding this, our advertising patronage has trenched so steadily on the space devoted to reading matter, that we were compelled, a few weeks since, to reduce the size of type used in a portion of the paper, in order to economize space. Yet even with this, we have been compelled to issue supplementary pages, to make room for the favors of advertisers, and at the same time to secure space for news. The unusual pressure upon us at this time compelled the doubling-up of the size of our paper,—the eight pages comprising the largest paper ever delivered to its regular subscribers by any Pittsburgh daily journal, and being equivalent to sixteen pages, quarto form.

The steady increase of favor and patronage that makes such issues necessary, is not only gratifying, but a stimulus as well to effort to meet this demand on our facilities, with a constantly improving journal. We are also impelled to this course by the manifest interest of our large circle of readers in the views and sentiments of the GAZETTE. There are few journals in this country that command so perfectly the interest and sympathy of their readers as the GAZETTE. The frequency and high character of the communications sent us from widely varied sources, almost daily, clearly show that its utterances are carefully scanned by intelligent and earnest readers, who thoughtfully consider its views and suggestions. When we add to this, that including its weekly circulation, it is more generally and widely disseminated than any other city journal, and that this circulation is constantly and steadily increasing, we have a reason for the crowded condition of our advertising columns. We are well persuaded that this prosperity will be continued, as we are determined, on our part to deserve it, and we have the fullest confidence that the business and reading public will sustain our efforts to favor them with a first-class journal.

DEATH OF OAKES AMES.

The sudden decease of another gentleman, who, of late years, has occupied a prominent position before the public, calls for some reflections on the closing features of his career, as well as a brief allusion to his earlier career. It will be remembered by our readers, that this journal, in dealing with the Credit Mobilier scandal, did not present the view that either Ames or Brooks were sinners above other men. We maintained that the whole affair represented a swindle on the Government and people, and that the holders of the stock were as criminal as any one else. There is little doubt but that Mr. Ames' defence, the reading of which was attended, on his part, with tearful attention, really represented his views and motives in the part he took in that transaction. This was, simply, that having risked a large fortune on an enterprise, of dubious issue, it was perfectly proper that if any money was to be made in the construction of the road, he and others risking their means, were the proper persons to make it. Also, that what they made was only a fair compensation for their struggles, risks and labors. In the light of subsequent events, we believe it proper to at least place a charitable construction on these views. However he may have attempted to laugh off his troubles when passing through them, the incident to which we refer above, and the fact that the iron entered his soul, hastening his death, seem to prove that he was sensitive to his misfortunes, and by them, hurried to his death.

Sixty-five years ago Oakes Ames came to North Easton from Plymouth, Massachusetts, along with his father, and a few years later learned the trade of shovel-making at a forge. The old shop, where first he worked, still stands as a reminder of the past. Business increased after a while until Mr. Ames, the architect of his own fortune, achieved a national reputation, as a business man and wealthy financier. His great movement was, in connection with others, the building of the Pacific Railroad. At a time when its fortunes were at a low ebb, he stepped in, and with immense resources, gave credit to the enterprise, and by his energy, urged forward the work, till at last, it was successfully completed. This, at that time, was one of the boldest financial ventures of the day. It required great confidence in the future, and grasp of mind to foresee, as he must have done, success from the beginning.

In his home relations, Mr. Ames was highly esteemed. At North Easton, where he resided, he has been popular at all times, and, from representations, deservedly so. His family contributed $43,000 to the erection there of one of the finest educational institutions in the Commonwealth. Other permanent improvements are the result of his benevolence. Without ostentation he has always carefully provided for the wants of his employes and pays them a rate of wages fully up to the average in all the States. During the financial crisis of 1857 and 1858, say they, Mr. Ames not only helped himself through the difficulty, but aided his neighbors too, so that they cannot but feel his loss as that of a near and dear friend. Mr. Ames' manner of life among his townsmen has been very simple. Entirely destitute of that conceit which sometimes accompanies the possession of great wealth, he deported himself at home as a sturdy, self-reliant old farmer, contented with himself when others are doing well, and without one grain of selfishness. He was here, there, and everywhere about the town, always good natured, and ready to help anybody whom he thought was trying to help himself. Such is the record of his life, as given by his neighbors. While his Credit Mobilier operations were deserving of censure, we may remember that the fault is one that has become exceedingly common, and may not for that reason, have been as closely scanned as it might have been. In one sense, Mr. Ames may be set down as a public benefactor. The accumulation of wealth, and its active use, constitute a benefit to the general public. They afford employment, develop industry, and aid the poor. While the errors of the man should be accepted as a warning, his energy and steady industry in business displayed are an example.

JOHN STUART MILL.

This gentleman, eminent as a scholar, writer, and advocate of liberal opinions, died at Avignon, France, yesterday. He has been in precarious health for several years past, and his death, while not expected, will not create much surprise. His latest appearance in public life, was in connection with his election to Parliament, a few years since, but he failed of re-election. His manner, and rigid adherence to principle prevented his second election. He announced that he would not contribute money to election expenses, and not succeeding as a public speaker, he was put aside. His writings have commanded very considerable attention on both sides of the Atlantic, and he was chiefly known on this account. For years his health has been feeble, and this visit to Avignon was for its benefit.

The Bishop of Niobrara.

The Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, D. D., the newly appointed Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Indian Missionary jurisdiction of the Niobrara, situated on the Missouri river, in Dacota Territory, goes to the Oneida Mission, near Green Bay, Wisconsin, where his first confirmation among the Indians took place on Easter Sunday. The Oneidas have been transferred to his care by the Bishop of Wisconsin. He then proceeds to the great Indian Territory, north of Texas, to examine the progress of civilization among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, &c. He will also examine the preparations for missions to receive Johnston, in view to commence his visitation to the Missions on the Missouri river early in May, all of them having been transferred to him by Bishop Clarkson, who has hitherto had the care of them. The principal Missions are on the Santee Reservation, in Nebraska, and the following Indians in Dakota Territory: The Poncas, Yanktons, Iowas, Brules, Yanktonnais and the other tribes of Iowa, near Fort Sully. Bishop Hare expects to establish, during this season, missions on Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's reservations. In the selection of Bishop Hare the Episcopal Church seems to have acted with great unanimity. His salary has been provided for outside of the ordinary receipts of the Missionary Association, by old Trinity Parish, in New York, and by members of St. George's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Tyng is Rector.

Power of Memory.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, never forgot anything he had seen, heard, or read. Burke, Clarendon, Gibbon, Locke, Tilotson, were all distinguished for strength of memory. When alluding to this subject, Sir William Hamilton observes: For intellectual power of the highest order, none were distinguished above Grotius and Pascal; and Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Leibneitz and Euler were not less celebrated for their intelligence than for their memory; and both could repeat the whole of the "Æneid." Donellus knew the "Corpus Juris" by heart; and yet he was one of the profoundest and most original speculators in jurisprudence. Ben Jonson tells us that he could repeat all that he had ever written, and whole books that he had read. Themistocles could call by their names the twenty thousand citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius (after Cicero, the greatest orator of Rome), after setting a whole day at a public sale, correctly enunciated from memery all the things sold, then prices, and the names of their purchasers. Neibuhr, the historian, was no less distinguished for his memory than his acuteness. In his youth he was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark. Part of a book of accounts having been destroyed, he restored it by an effort of memory.

JOHN MURPHY is the name of a burglar shot dead in Newtown, Long Island, a few weeks since while attempting robbery. He went to New York city from Chicago, and was well known in the Western and Southern States.

PERSONAL.

VISCOUNT PALIKAO is to wed Miss Butterfield, an American heiress.

SENATOR SUMNER intends to get a divorce from his wife before he dies.

MME. LUCCA has had luck enough to make $80,000 in the last six months.

THE trial of Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, is set down for the first Tuesday in June.

QUEEN VICTORIA gave audience at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday to Don Justo Arosemena, the Colombian Minister to Great Britain.

IN the approaching Protestant Episcopal Convention to elect a bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, the contest is likely to be between Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York, and Dr. Morgan L. Dix, of New York.

A TELEGRAM received at the Department of State, from St. Petersburg, states that a dispatch has been sent to Mrs. Orr, at Anderson, S. C., saying that the body of her husband, Minister Orr, would be sent home.

ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, N. Y., who some days ago married a daughter of Judge Amasa J. J. Parker, has arranged to spend $50,000 in a honeymoon trip, and is able to, seeing his income put down at $600,000.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the wizard, while giving an exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne, recently, was refused the use of a silk hat by the only man in the audience who had one. A sovereign was offered for it in vain, and the trick had to be postponed, as the Professor said, for the first time in forty years.

THE beautiful Prinsess Theresa, of Oldenburg, jilted a big grand duke, out of desire to wed a handsome but obscure music teacher. The Emperor of Russia—in whose army the princesses' father serves as general—was asked to elevate the music teacher to the dignity of baron, and he complied. This custom-made baron was then supplied with means to live according to his station, and ordered to leave St. Petersburg.

FOUR Rear Admirals are to be retired from active service this year under the new law of Congress placing them on the retired list at the age of sixty-two. They are George F. Emmons, in August; Charles Steadman, in September; Wm. Rodgers Taylor, in November, and Thornton A. Jenkins, in December. The retirement of these officers promotes Commodore John L. Worden, H. K. Strong, R. G. Parrott, and Wm. Reynolds to the grade of Rear Admirals.

THE death of Prince Massimo, the head of one of the oldest and noblest families in Rome, and a firm adherent and champion of the temporal power of the Papacy, is announced. The *Echo* says: "So ancient, indeed, was his pedigree that it is said he claimed descent from Q. Fabius Maximus, the 'Cunctator' of the Punic Wars,—a claim which, if true, throws into the shade the Courtenays of England, or France, and of the East, and 'all the blood of all the Howards' to boot."

JAMES BROOKS died richer than he was supposed to have been. Of the property mentioned in the will, the half interest in the New York *Evening Express* newspaper and real estate is worth $250,000; the Fifth avenue house $80,000; and the Pacific bonds foot up $195,000, besides the Washington property. The "personal and mixed" property, comprised in the last paragraph of the will embraced among other possessions a large amount of stock in various western railroad companies. Mr. Brooks' fortune, at the time of his death, was not less than $1,250,000.

IT is understood that the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet purpose publishing a card wherein they will refute certain statements made by Charles Francis Adams in his oration upon the life and character of William H. Seward. The idea was suggested by the late Chief Justice, who, after receiving Mr. Adams' oration, was of opinion that Mr. Lincoln was injustice not only to Mr. Lincoln, but the members of his Cabinet. The cards will probably be prepared by Montgomery Blair, and will be signed by that gentleman and Gideon Welles. Had Judge Chase lived he would have signed it also, and as his views are well known to the other gentlemen, his name will be affixed.

MISS KELLOGG'S admirers are more numerous, perhaps, than those of any other young lady in America. She also receives more testimonials; in fact, testimonials have become nuisances to her. While in St. Louis a party of young fellows made themselves conspicuous by climbing upon the stage during the performance and presenting her with a ponderous bouquet, in the centre of which was a beautiful canary. How she managed to get rid of this nuisance has not been exactly determined. It is kown, however, there were more roseleaves than there was use for in the garbage barrel next morning, and the presumption is that she took the canary on toast for breakfast.

MRS. SARAH N. WOOL, widow of the late Major General John E. Wool, who died at her residence in Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday last, in her eighty-sixth year, was stricken with paralysis some three years previous to her husband's decease, in November, 1869, and has been an invalid ever since. On Monday last she was seized with vomiting, succeeded by chills, fever and paralysis, and finally by a lethargic sleep, in which she passed away so gently that those who watched with her scarcely realized the exact moment of her departure. Mrs. Wool left no children. The property, by the will of General Wool, descends to John Wool Griswold and other heirs. The mother of the late Hon. John A. Griswold was the sister of Mrs. Wool, and Mrs. Isaac B. Hart is her niece.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE gambling saloons of all classes were closed in New York on Thursday night by the proprietors, in anticipation of that duty being done by the police.

THE medicine standard recently captured from the Modocs consisted of a mink skin tied to the end of a stick, with a bundle of feathers and bones attached to the skin.

THE work of laying a double track for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, between Lima and Delphos, is now in progress. The Lima people are also quite confident that this Company, in conjunction with the other Roads crossing at that point, will soon erect a new and commodious depot building.

THE "wild man" has made his appearance in Florida. He has been chased to a cave near Ocala, where he bids defiance to his pursuers. He is described as a man of gigantic proportions, ranging apparently from five to seven feet in height, and covered with long, whitish hair of bristly stiffness, and so singular withal as to leave the pursuers in doubt as to whether man or beast.

THE figures at the Boston Custom House show that there was exported from that port during the month of April, 15,609,972 pounds of bacon and ham, valued at $1,437,384. This is the largest quantity of this species of hog products ever sent from that port in a single month. There has also been exported to England alone, during the month of April, American produce valued at $2,000,000. The exports to Germany have also been large.

THE Illinois Legislature, at its late session, amended section 44 of the general law on fees and salaries, by fixing the fees of grand and petit jurors, in counties of the first and second class, at $1.50 per day and mileage at 5 cents per mile each way. Talesmen are to be paid at the same rate. Jurors in the county court are to be paid 50 cents per day and mileage. In the counties of third class (Cook county) the jurors are to receive $2 per day and 5 cents for mileage each way, mileage to be allowed only once for each term.

AT THE meeting of the American Medical Association in St. Louis, Dr. Horner, of the United States navy, introduced a resolution declaring that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and that when prescribed medicinally it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of the great responsibility. The resolution further declares that alcoholic liquors as a beverage are productive of a large amount of physical and mental diseases, that it entails deceased appetites, and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism of our cities and country.

A Waste of Time.

If time is money, and we know it is to those who have business on hand, then the man who wanders all around town in the endeavor to get "a bargain," in the clothing line, is the most extravagant spendthrift. The best way for such a one to do is to call in at the Penn Avenue, No. 225 Liberty street, where we know he will be satisfied, as Messrs. Scandrett & Co., guarantee satisfaction to every reasonable patron.

This firm is one of the oldest and ranks among the best engaged in the merchant tailoring trade in Pittsburgh, and they have this spring been making special exertions, not only to keep up their old standard, but to do a little better. The result has been an increase of trade—demonstrating that they have been successful. They can make clothing to fit, and never do anything else; they always keep a varied stock of goods on hand, and have now one of the best in the city, so that the purchaser can have his choice; and then they will guarantee to make good clothing for the very lowest price. Messrs. Scandrett & Co., *do* what they say and are worthy of patronage. Remember the Beehive.

LIST OF LICENSES
AND
TRANSFERS OF LICENSES
TO
SELL LIQUORS
IN
ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
GRANTED BY THE
County Treasurer
In May Term, 1873.

WHOLESALE.

Adler, Rosenberg & Co., No. 120 Water street Second ward Pittsburgh.....$500
Annegen Anthony, No. 41 old Fourth avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Minick Joseph F., No. — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Morgenstern & Stroose, No. 93 Water street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Moos Davis, No. — Frankstown avenue Twenty-first ward Pittsburgh.....100
Miller Louis, No. 93 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny.....100
Marshall A., No. 349 Main street Eighth ward Allegheny.....100
McDevitt John, No. 301 Webster avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCourt Thomas, No. 77 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCafferty P. H., No. 648 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McKay James, No. 345 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....400
McCullough M. Jr. & Co., No. 245 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....600
McGwiggen Henry, No. 23 Wylie avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McDevitt John, No. 6 Market street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCrickart Samuel, No. 331 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
McCafferty James, No. — Boundary street Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh.....200
McGrew A. G. & Co., No. 167 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....200
McMahen Terrence, corner Forty-sixth and Butler streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
McVey John, corner Kirkpatrick and Lewis streets Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
McCullough John, No. 165 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....300
O'Conner M. W., No. 119 Pike street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Donnell John C., No. — Second avenue Twenty-third ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Conner John, No. 1,814 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Oehner Mathias, No. 751 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....100
O'Brien M., No. — Kerr street Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
O'Shea Patrick, No. — Chestnut street Mansfield borough.....100
Padden J. P., No. 145 Fremont street, Second ward Allegheny.....100
Pribe Herman, No. 119 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Plant Charles, No. 2735 Fifth avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Phelan Garret, No. — Harrison street Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Rodelheim & Affelder, No. 134 First avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Roth John C., corner Frankstown avenue and Broad street Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Raible F. X., No. 524 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Runk R., No. — Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Reymer & Bros., Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood street Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ryille Alfred, No. 87 Center avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Roth John and Son No. 307 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Rodelheim & Ring, No. 159 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh.....200
Roessing Pauline, No. 185 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Roath Joseph, No. 187 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Rafferty James, No. 55 Taylor avenue Second ward, Allegheny.....100
Rosenkranz Jacob, No. 159 Third street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Rodenbach & Kaester, No. 292 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Sherry John, No. — Walnut street Ninth ward, Allegheny.....100
Stern Isaac, No. 162 Federal street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Stern David L., No. 208 North avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Stapf John A., No. 501 Carson street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schmidt Henry, No. 4,200 Butler Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Selferth John & Co., Nos 27 and 29 Market street First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Schlup Samuel, No. 299 Fifth avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Strawe L., No. 1200 Carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schild Frederick, No. 18 Penn street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Santine Cass, No. — Main street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schlegel Peter, No. 58 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Schultz Eugene, No. — Butler street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Seller R. E. & Co., No. 45 Wood street Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Speck & Morrow, No. 63 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh.....400
Schmidt & Friday, Nos. 453 and 386 Penn street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....800
Trap Val., No. 136 Twentieth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Tippins Matilda, No. 51 Second street First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Tuteur Abraham, No. 15 Second street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Tauerman & Bro., No. — Taylor avenue Second ward Allegheny.....100
Voigt & McGraw, No. 12 Diamond avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....100
Will Constantine, No. 145 Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Wemecke H. H., No. — Forbes street Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Woolfe Louisa, No. 81 Fifth avenue Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Weber J. A. & Co., No. — Butler street, Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Walker John A., corner Webster and Sumner streets Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Winternitz Elizabeth, No. 206 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Wormser & Jonas, Nos. 157 and 159 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Weller & Brothers, No. 150 First avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Watson S. H. & Co., No. 339 Liberty street Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Watters S. S. & Co., No. 23 Diamond square First ward Pittsburgh.....200
Warner Frederick, No. 68 East street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Wessler Henry, No. 167 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny.....100
Zook Catharine, No. — Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Zielie F. A., No. 40 Twentieth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100

TRANSFERS.

Devlin James, No. 100 Wilkins avenue Ninth ward Allegheny transfer from Patrick Hagerty.....
Roth John C., Frankstown avenue Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh transfer from Dicker & Thompson.....5

RETAIL.

Anderson Q. N., tavern, corner Penn and Sixth streets Fourth ward Pittsburgh.....$300
Austin H. B., tavern, corner Butler and Forty-eighth streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Auth B., tavern, No. 182 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh.....400
Allebrand & Sander, tavern, No. 2634 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Adenauer Joseph, tavern, No. 528 Penn street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Ahrenholtz William, tavern, No. 2512 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Austin Louis, tavern, No. 1,200 Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Arnfeld Joseph, tavern, No. — Market street McKeesport.....300
Abraham William, tavern, Elizabeth Road Baldwin township.....100
Auhmeyer Barbara, tavern, Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railroad Mifflin township.....100
Auberle Offmar, tavern State Road South Versailles township.....100
Alderson Thomas, tavern Old Washington Road Scott township.....100
Amann Jacob, eating house No. — Lincoln avenue Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ackerman Christian, eating house No. — Station street Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Ash Michael, eating house No. — Washington street Thirty first ward Pittsburgh.....100
Adrian Nicholas, eating house No. — Penn street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Arnold John J., eating house No. 9 Penn avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Arnold Valentine, eating house No. 153 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....
Byrne F. P., tavern No. 84 Irwin avenue Second ward Allegheny.....300
Bois W. D., tavern No. 69 Lacock street First ward Allegheny.....300
Bittner John E., tavern No. 81 Liberty street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Bauer Frederick, eating house corner Cherry and Virgin alley Third ward Pittsburgh.....100
Baker August, eating house No. 18 Twenty-seventh street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Burger George, eating house No. 254 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Bronder Christian, eating house Brownsville road Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Blessing Frank, eating house No. 130 Third avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Barrett Timothy, eating house No. — Broad street Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bihlman A. B., eating house Nos 49 and 51 Diamond alley Third ward Pittsburgh.....125
Brost Bernhard, eating house No. 1062 Bedford street Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Bergner George, eating house No. — Forty-second street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Buehler G. W., eating house No. — Penn street Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Barrett Patrick, eating house No. 702 Liberty street, Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....
Bouman Robert, eating house No 78 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Bohm Louis, eating house No. — Laurel street Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Beatty Patrick, eating house No. 253 Locust street Fifth ward Allegheny.....100
Brown Richard, eating house No. 101 Ohio street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Bellstein George, eating house No. 324 Madison avenue Seventh ward Allegheny.....100
Binder John, eating house No. 143 Penn avenue Fifth ward Allegheny.....100
Bellstein George P. Jr., eating house No. 51 East street Third ward Allegheny.....100
Briegel Christ, eating house No. 267 Lowry street Seventh ward Allegheny.....100
Bayer Thomas, eating house No. 1,009 Canal street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Brittling John, eating house No. 208 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny.....100
Born Jacob, eating house Perrysville road Tenth ward Allegheny.....100
Breiner John, eating house Evergreen road Millvale borough.....100
Bryan Morgan R. tavern No 1079 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Cox Mrs. Emma, eating house No. — Second street McKeesport borough.....100
Connell P, eating house Noblestown road Robinson township.....50
Crackson Joseph, eating house No. 595 Ohio street Eighth ward Allegheny.....100
Connair Michael, eating house No. 602 Preble avenue Ninth ward Allegheny.....100
Chrystal James, eating house No 728 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Cooke William H, eating house No 431 Liberty avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Coll John, eating house, No. — Penn avenue Second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Celis Charles, eating house No. — Forty-seventh street Twenty-seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Colwes Fred., eating house, No. 532 Carson street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Colwes Henry, eating house, No. 164 Grant street Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Crossan J. McD., tavern, corner Water and Smithfield streets Second ward Pittsburgh.....
Carl Michael, tavern, corner Butler and Forty-ninth streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Clark Thomas, tavern, No. 998 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Clifferty William, tavern, No. — Butler street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Crafiner George, tavern, No. 1,903 Wharton sire t Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Clinton Hotel, tavern Penn avenue Twentieth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Deshon & Martin, tavern No. 40 Liberty street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....500
Dougherty James P., tavern, corner of Wylie and Arthur streets Eleventh ward Pittsburgh.....300
Dugan Thomas, tavern No. 445 Liberty street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Devoll E. W., tavern No. 924 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Doerr Jacob, No. 1,728 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Duffy John, tavern corner of Grant and Webster streets, Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Dodds William M., tavern, No. 1,109 Carson street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Davis O. W., tavern No. 1,054 Penn street Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Drhew John, tavern No. 388 Penn street Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Davis John, tavern Second avenue and Breckenridge street Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dolmer Fred., tavern No. 36 Webster avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Downer Daniel, tavern No 4 Market alley Third ward Pittsburgh.....300
Devilo John, tavern, No. 39 Washington street Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....300
Dalley Terrence, No. 50 Fourth avenue First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Durkin Thomas, tavern, No. 52 Water street First ward Pittsburgh.....300
Dittmar John C., tavern, No. 1014 Neville street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Davis Edward, tavern, No. — Second avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Davis Solomon, tavern, No. 1249 Penn avenue Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Davis Mary, tavern, No. 29 Nineteeth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....
Dougan Daniel, tavern, Railroad avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Dwyer Michael, tavern, No. 728 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Donovan Patrick, tavern, No. — Penn avenue Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Dierstein Joseph, tavern Perrysville road Tenth ward Allegheny.....300
Deitch & Thomas, tavern No. 461 Beaver avenue Sixth ward Allegheny.....300
Dihtenmiller Daniel, No. 292 Western avenue Fifth ward Allegheny.....300
Devery James, tavern No. 100 Wilkins st. Ninth ward Allegheny.....300
Dornheim George, tavern No. 71 Ridge st. Fifth ward Allegheny.....300
Dramble Gotlieb, tavern No 145 Pennsylvania avenue Fifth ward Allegheny.....300
Danner Andrew, eating house No. 129 Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dierker G. H., tavern No. 4 Main street Fourth ward Allegheny.....300
Dickroger C., tavern No. 73 Main st. Fourth ward Allegheny.....300
Dersam William, tavern McKeesport road Mifflin township.....100
Donaldson Robert, tavern West Newton Road Forward township.....100
Dierstein Christ, tavern Pittsburgh road Mifflin township.....100
Deville Thomas, tavern River road Mifflin township.....100
Davis John, tavern Elizabeth road Mifflin township.....100
Dressler Anton, tavern Ormsby avenue Lower St. Clair township.....100
Duffy P., tavern Steubenville pike Robinson township.....100
Dornan Mathew, tavern Noblestown road Robinson township.....100
Doyle Henry, eating house No. 30 Eleventh street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Daub Hendlin, eating house No. 1,012 Penn street Twelfth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dietrich John A., eating house No. 1,009 Carson street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Diffler John H., eating house No. 167 Fifth avenue Seventh ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dietrich Louisa, eating house, No. 1,805 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dizenroth Henry, eating house, No. 18 East street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Dewalt Adam, eating house, No. — High street, Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dunn John, eating house, corner Forty-eighth and Harrison streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh.....100
Dahlinger Gotlieb, eating house, No. 121 Madison avenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Dietzenroth Henry, eating house, No. 18 East street, Third ward Allegheny.....100
Donch Jacob, eating house, corner Locust and Beaver evenue Third ward Allegheny.....100
Dorthuerger Catharine E., eating house, No. 131 Branch street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....100
Dorsey W. J., tavern, Rock Run, Mifflin township.....100
Ewing J. F., tavern, No 51 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh.....300
Elchley John, tavern No. 2 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh.....300
Ewing George, tavern No. 431 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Engleking George, tavern No. 1413 Carson Street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Eisley Jacob, tavern No. 143 Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.....300
Engel Anton, tavern No. — Butler street Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh.....200
Engle Louis, tavern No. 71 Seventh avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh.....
Elkin Hen

HOME NEWS.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Short Session—The Delegates in Attendance—The Ticket Selected—No Instructions Given.

The County Convention called to select delegates to the State Convention, assembled in the criminal Court room, on Tuesday morning, and was called to order promptly at eleven o'clock,—the Court room being filled with the delegates and others interested, and presenting a scene that is usually incidental to such occasions.

Dr. A. H. Gross, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order and read the call for the gathering as published in the city papers,—setting forth its object, to be the selection of three Senatorial and seven Representative delegates to represent the Republicans of Allegheny county in the State Convention, to be held next August, for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer.

After the call had been read,

Mr. C. L. Magee moved the election of Dr. Gross as Permanent President, which was carried.

The following gentlemen were then selected as Secretaries: Wm. Anderson, John S. Robb, T. M. Gillespie, D. McGunigle, T. H. Phelps, G. C. McMullen and R. J. Richardson.

A call was next made for credentials, and the Secretaries subsequently announced the list as follows:

First ward—Wm. J. Diehl.
Second ward—Thos. H. Phelps.
Third ward—C. Snively.
Fourth ward—Robert Leonard.
Fifth ward—F. H. Thorne.
Sixth ward—Frank P. Case.
Seventh ward—R. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward—Henry Wilson.
Ninth ward—A. J. Richardson.
Tenth ward—E. Graham.
Eleventh ward—W. B. Hays.
Twelfth ward, First Precinct—J. E. Lewis.
Twelfth ward, Second Precinct—J. T. Duff.
Thirteenth ward—C. L. Magee.
Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack.
Sixteenth ward, First Precinct—W. C. Barr.
Sixteenth ward, Second Precinct—S. McIlroy.
First ward, Allegheny—R. A. Young.
Second ward—Theodore Myler.
Third ward, first precinct—Arthur Hobson.
Third ward, second precinct—C. C. Smith.
Fourth ward, first precinct—David Lewis.
Fourth ward, second precinct—Peter Walter, Jr.
Fifth ward—J. W. Patterson.
Sixth ward—W. Blakely.
Eighth ward—George Moul.
Ninth ward—George C. McMullin.
Tenth ward—H. S. Fleming.
Eleventh ward—W. G. Stubbs.
McKeesport—First ward—W. N. Dunshee.
" Second ward—W. E. Harrison.
" Third ward—B. B. Coursin.
Verona—R. F. Weddell.
Sheddock borough—Alex. Dempster.
Sewickley—R. G. Chrisley.
Sharpsburg—W. H. Lewis.
Tarentum—J. M. Hemphill.
Bellvue—Thomas M. Bayne.
Charleroi—W. Hill.
Mansfield—E. H. Fife.
Millvale, 1st precinct—J. S. Robb.
Millvale, 2d precinct—T. M. Sholtz.
Lost township—W. J. Meek.
Plum township—A. W. McMadd.
Penn township—P. P. Whitten.
Elizabeth, 4th precinct—Geo. W. Watson.
Mifflin—Joseph Miller.
Robinson; 1st precinct—Russel Errett.
Robinson, 2d precinct—Andrew Young.
Moon—John Thompson.
Baldwin, 1st precinct—H. B. Hays.
Baldwin, 3d precinct—John B. Munn.
Ross, 2d precinct—J. A. Fleming.
McCandless—Samuel Wallace.
East Deer—Robert Kennedy.
Upper St. Clair—John Griffiths.
N. Fayette—W. A. Clark.
Shaler, 1st precinct—William Anderson.
Shaler, 2d precinct—R. H. Miller.
Frazer—James Hunter.
Wilkins, 1st precinct—William Anderson.
Etna Borough—John N. McQuade.
Patton, 1st precinct—James Caruthers.
Charlters—S. Petrie.
Reserve—J. Foster.
Pine—James Wray.
Indiana—J. McCullough.
Lower St. Clair—John Paul.
South Fayette—W. H. Herriott.
Union—John S. Robb.
Hampton—W. W. McKee.
Scott township, 1st precinct—B. F. Symthe.
Scott township, 2d precinct—H. Bixtell.
Harrison—W. A. Nesbitt.
Marshal—George Kelley.
Stowe—D. K. McGuinle.

No contestants appeared, and the chair accordingly announced the Convention properly organized, and called for nominations, when

Mr. H. Fleming offered the following:

Resolved, That C. Snively, Robert Errett and Arthur Hobson be declared Senatorial Delegates elect to the State Convention, and that Stephen H. Geyer, Esq., be declared Representative Delegate elect from Allegheny.

An amendment was offered that B. B. Coursin be elected Delegate from the Middle District.

The amendment was accepted, and Mr. Fleming's resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. George W. Wilson was placed in nomination for Representative Delegate from the First City Legislative District, and elected by acclamation.

For the Second City District Wm. H. McCleary was nominated and elected without opposition.

Messrs. R. B. Brown, John Larimer and H. B. Smithson were nominated for the Representative delegates (two to elect) from the South Side.

Before a ballot was had Mr. Smithson's name was withdrawn, and the nominations of Messrs. Larimer and Brown were made unanimous.

For Representative Delegate from Allegheny City, Stephen A. Geyer, Esq., and Major F. A. M. Kreps, were nominated. On motion Mr. Geyer was declared elected.

For Representative delegate for north of the river and outside of Allegheny, Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., was nominated, and unanimously elected.

The business before the Convention having thus been disposed of—in a brief session continuing about half an hour—Chair extended congratulations to the delegates upon the harmony which had characterized the proceedings, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE HON. M. HAMPTON.

Letter from the Bar Requesting Him to Continue on the Bench—The Judge's Reply.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1873.

Hon. M. Hampton, President Judge of the District Court:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the Pittsburgh Bar, fully appreciating the learning, ability and integrity with which you have discharged the duties of your position, and being desirous that you should not at the close of your term retire from the Bench, but give to the Bar and the public the benefit of your long experience, beg leave, most respectfully, to ask you to permit your name to be presented to the people of the county for re-election to the position you now hold.

In presenting this request we feel assured that the impartiality and dignity with which you have so long presided over the District Court as its President Judge will secure for you the support of every man in the community who desires the administration of the law to be pure and without reproach.

Trusting you will consent to the use of your name as suggested, we are, very respectfully yours, &c.

Thos. M. Marshall,	Chris. Magee,
Algernon S. Bell,	S. H. Geyer,
M. Swartzwelder,	John Barton,
C. C. Taylor,	David Reed,
Alex. G. Cowan,	Robt. Woods,
Jacob H. Miller,	C. B. M. Smith,
J. W. Riddell,	N. P. Fotterman,
John Dalzell,	A. M. Brown,
Wm. L. Chalfant,	Saml. A. Purviance,
S. Schoyer, Jr.	E. P. Jones,
J. K. P. Duff,	Thos. M. Bayne,
Jno. Allison,	C. W. Robb,
J. S. Morrison,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Geo. Shiras, Jr.	Robt. McKnight,
M. A. Woodward,	S. M. Raymond,
J. H. Baldwin,	W. A. Lewis,
Thos. Hindman,	W. D. Moore,
W. C. Anghinbaugh,	Robert Robb,
Sam. Harper,	Jos. R. Cook,
J. Ludwig Koethen,	R. J. Powers,
J. M. F. Edmundson,	D. T. Watson,
J. H. Calahan,	W. W. Thompson,
David W. Bell,	L. P. Stone,
Noah W. Shafer,	W. C. Moreland,
John S. Robb,	J. J. Slebenock,
W. Crawford,	J. R. Butterfield,
D. F. Patterson,	Thos. Wightman,
Wm. P. Schell, Jr.,	John McClarin,
T. S. Parker,	Josiah Cohen,
John H. Kerr,	Wm. Reardon,
J. A. McQuade,	Geo. R. Cochrane,
Willis W. Powers,	James Evans,
C. S. Ammond,	T. J. O'Keefe,
J. E. McKelvy,	A. B. Morrison,
A. B. Hay,	J. W. Milligan,
T. Watter Day,	Clark H. Johnson,
James F. Gildea,	Jas. A. McKean,
W. H. McGary,	Lewis McMullen,
H. C. Bowers,	John C. Barr,
A. McBride,	James I. Kuhn,
Robert Pollock,	Newton Petrie.
Wier & Gibson,	

REPLY OF JUDGE HAMPTON.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1873.

To R. Woods, C. B. M. Smith, T. M. Marshall, A. S. Bell, and others, members of the Pittsburgh Bar:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter signed by yourselves, and many of your brethren, requesting me to be a candidate for re-election to the position I now occupy as President Judge of the District Court. After years of service on the Bench, it is to me, a source of very great satisfaction to know that my judicial course has the entire approval of the Bar, and that in its judgment, the law has been administered with impartiality and ability. No judge could desire a greater honor, or receive a more lasting reward for his labors.

If the Bar and the people of the county desire it, I am willing still further to serve them, and leave the propriety of a re-nomination to them.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
M. HAMPTON.

A Little Boy Run Over and Dangerously Injured

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a little son of Mr. Thomas Gray, of West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township, was seriously injured at Sim's coal pit by being run over by a coal team. It appears that the little fellow was playing near a wagon that was heavily laden with coal, and in some manner he ran against the wagon as it moved off, knocking him down, one of the wheels passing over him, crushing his body and inflicting terrible injury—so that his life is despaired of. Dr. McCormick, of Mt. Washington, was summoned, and rendered all the aid in his power to alleviate the little boy's sufferings.

Do You Want a Piano?

If you do, then we know of no better place for procuring one than at the music store of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny City, where you will find an assortment of pianos, organs, etc., that for elegance, correctness, beauty of finish and design are unrivalled. They have on hand the Dunham & Sons's piano, than which none is more excellent or more celebrated. They purchase directly from the manufacturers for cost, and are determined to sell at such figures and on such terms as cannot fail to please the purse of all who wish to purchase. We were shown a lovely piano, with French repeating action, overstrung scale, Afraffe treble, carved legs and lyre, and of a fine rosewood finish, for the very low price of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. They also accommodate their customers by selling on monthly payments or on such other terms as may suit. They are worthy men, and are determined to deserve success.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

The New Route—Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company, was held at Washington, Pa., last Monday, when the following Board of Directors and officers were chosen:

President—C. M. Reed.
Directors—J. B. Ford, W. S. Bissell, William Workman, William W. Smith, S. B. Hays, W. Keyser.
Secretary—J. B. Washington.
Treasurer—W. H. Hams.
Auditor—W. T. Thelin.
Master of Transportation—Thos. R. Sharp.
Master of Road—John L. Wilson.
General Freight Agent—Nathan Gulliford.
General Agent—R. T. Devries.
Chief Engineer—James R. Randolph.
Master of Machinery—J. C. Davis.

Subsequently Vice President Geyer, of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road, with other officials, made a reconnoisance over a part of the route for this new road, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quiet for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:tyW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

The local money market is still becoming easier. The wet weather, however, somewhat interferes with outside transactions. Bond and stock operations were very limited yesterday.

Gold is quoted firmer in New York, but our market is well supplied, and prices remain unchanged. New Ohio Daily, 11@12; new Ohio, Facton, 14@15; Cincinnati, 16@17; York, Goshen, 16@17.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 6@7; Clear Sides, 8@9; Hams, 10@12. Country Lard, 8@8½.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull, but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 6@6½; Apples, 3½@4½. Blackberries, 10@12.

SEEDS—The arrivals within the past couple of days seem to have slacked up somewhat, but the supply still seems to be equal to the demand, and notwithstanding the absence of buyers to-day, there is no advance in prices—15 may still be regarded as the ruling quotation.

BEANS—We have no report of a continued full local demand, but the supply is fully up to it, and prices remain unaltered. Small may be quoted at $6@6.50 for choice, and $5@5.50 for fair to prime. Lima, 12@12½.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—Continues slow, but there is no quotable change in prices. Choice Roll may be quoted at 25@28 per roll, and 10@20 for inferior. Dealers generally are anxious to realize being apprehensive of a still further break.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, mostly for small lots, but no change in prices; 3½@4c for red-tip, green and gilt; 2½@3½ for inferior to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is weaker, and cannot be quoted above 16½ by the carload, and 18@22 cents additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.75. Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50.

CHEESE—Is quiet and firmer in New York, but our market is well supplied, and prices remain unchanged. New Ohio Dairy, 11@12; new Ohio, Factory

DAILY GAZETTE.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TEACHER'S ADVERSITIES.

BY G. D. HUNT.

The wants of pupils to supply,
A pleasing task to fleeting eyes,
Would seem, if all they need to learn
Were deemed a thing of due concern;
To render this in measure just,
Becomes the honest teacher's trust.
But many purse-proud men there are
Who honor due from him debar;
Even when possess'd of talents rare,
And character that's passing fair.
While much of good he also would do,
Ashamed am I to say 'tis true,
His calling low the people rate,
And o't he feels the vain man's hate.
To those most wise in their conceit,
Who of this good designs defeat;
What foible he by chance possess,
They with presumptuous cant will guess;
Like Solomon "more hope of fools."
Than them, have we at least in schools.
We sad and mortified do feel
When these all writs our faults reveal;
Or chance to grumble give delight
To them as much as what's all right.
Some lack disciplinary skill,
And hence all duties can't fulfill:
The case of these becomes much worse
By having charge of pupils so perverse,
As know not how control to brook,
Or pleasure find in any book.
Their teachers's modes they will impeach,
Or of his rules will make a breach;
These make for him a thankless work
By playing off with sad mark;
His good advice they daily slight,
While he for them with all his might,
Seeks out from things both old and new,
Such maxims as he knows are true;
It gives to him no little pain,
To see how youth will these disdain.
Some narrow minds there are that flame
On him what is a household shame;
In vain he ever castigates
For what a parent instigates;
For duty just he then may find
How rancor springs from haughty mind;
A father's vengeance he may fear,
Or from a wrathful Mother hear;
Then much it aggravates his woes,
If trusted friends should turn to foes;
And worst of all may lose his place,
Obliged to leave in deep disgrace
A triumph of the rebel crew
Sad scene for mortals to review!
The charge of all is laid on him,
So rules the reckless public whim.
The good instructor's work undone,
In truth is Satan's work begun;
He then may start on his retreat,
And shake the dust from off his feet.
Defeats like these when they occur,
A better sense will oft bestir;
The teacher's wrongs will cause to see,
And claim for him his dignity.
Though persecution be our lot,
From evil-doers duly shrink we not;
But we must ever bear in mind
How the great teacher of mankind,
And prophets too, whose holy zeal
The sinful tribes were made to feel,
Encountered just the same,
Which gave to them posthumous fame.
To them we're much in debt,
Their good examples which we get
Should teach us as of modern time,
The way to "make our lives sublime."
The ancient prophet's heavenly fire,
Our minds to glory should inspire;
For moral duties fairly done,
Our gratitude is justly won,
Though to and fro by malice tossed,
The teacher's work will not be lost.

HOOKS AND EYES.

A Brief Chapter on these Domestic Articles —Their Real Mission—"Bunglers at Best —"Tightness" the Necessary Condition to Their Use.

I do not know the precise date of the invention of these articles, but I fancy they must have come into use before buttons were known, so rude and primitive, as a means of fastening garments, do they appear, even in their most approved state. By French dressmakers they have been tabooed almost entirely for many years. A Paris modiste always maintains that a dress fastened with hooks and eyes, especially down the waist, never looks "finished" and never fits perfectly. I think she is right. Clever dressmakers always leave them to those bunglers whose best work is but a botched job. To fasten a dress down the front of the waist with hooks and eyes, concealing them with some clap-trap of useless buttons or ornamental trimming, is a clear confession, on the part of the maker, of laziness or inability. For to make good button-holes—button-holes fit to be displayed to all the world on silk or satin—is an art in itself; and when well done, such work requires considerable time. This is more than made up, however, by the superior finish and durability given to a dress fastened neatly with buttons and button-holes.

The fit is always improved thereby, while hooks and eyes are capable of impairing the beauty of the best fitting waist that ever was made. In one respect they may be classed among the inventions of Satan, but which acknowledge we when we remember that they flourish most when it is an impracticability to fasten a dress in any other way. When it is the fashion to have the waists of robes so tight that only herculian exertions can make both ends meet, then hooks and eyes are in their glory; for you cannot button a dress that is too tight. Button and button holes refuse to lend themselves to any such devices of the enemy. Tightness is, indeed, the only condition of success in hooks and eyes. The strain is required to keep them fastened. They are worthless for any loose gament, which is a plain confession of their more than utter uselessness, of their injurious tendencies from a hygienic point of view. They are always coming unfastened or bursting off at a critical moment and catching at things which they have no business to meddle with. They are the deadliest known enemies of lace. It there is a bit of lace trimming in the same room with a pair of hooks and eyes, you will surely find it in their clutches before very long.

The injury that has resulted to dresses trimmed with costly lace from hook and eye fastenings is greater than any other sort of damage. And when she remembers the rents in her point and guipure from this cause, I think any lady would be justified in dismissing a dressmaker who should send her home a lace-trimmed garment of any sort fastened with hooks and eyes, since it cannot even be put in a drawer without the lace becoming entangled by them, and then the slightest unwitting movement tears a hole in it. The same remarks apply to fringes, and any soft, porous, or yielding fabric, with which hooks come in contact. This is not to be wondered at, since hooks were made expressly to catch at things, as their name implies.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

A New Toilette, Fanciful and Pretty—A New Walking Costume—Flowing Skirts—A Walking Toilette of Gray.

Fashion is growing more fanciful every week. Some of the latest models are quite eccentric. Our readers may judge of them from the following description: A toilette of violet and mauve faille, the skirt, as is often the case now, divided into two parts, differently trimmed; the front entirely pleated from top to bottom with alternate folds of the two shades of the dress; the back of the skirt trimmed half way up with flounces pinked at the edges, and also of the two alternate shades. The bodice is double; one cut low and square, of one of the shades of the dress, is buttoned in front with only two or three buttons, and lengthens behind into a Princess train, upheld by faille scarf-lapels. Under this low, sleeveless bodice, or rather corselet, appears a high bodice, with pleated sleeves, of the other shade of material. This fanciful toilette can be imitated in other colors—such as black and mauve, black and blue, black and pink, gray and blue, gray and pink, gray and green, maroon and havannah, olive and mignonette-green, etc.

A pretty walking costume for cool weather is made with cashmere or light summer cloth of a sort of yellowish-gray, called maize gray, which harmonizes very well with the maroon velvet trimming. The skirt has a pleated flounce, headed with a bias band of maroon velvet. The upper skirt opens front the waist, and has maroon velvet revers, fastened together behind *en laveuse* with oxydized silver agraffes. The bodice is made with maroon velvet; waistcoat and plastron ornamented with buttons matching the agraffes. Plastrons are very much the fashion; but they are alike unbecoming to stout or thin women, exaggerating, as they do, their bad points. On the contrary, ladies with elegant, well-moulded bust and shoulders look very well in them. The plain Princess robe and flowing skirt are worn, not exclusively, as had been foretold, but specially by those ladies who are getting fat and of easy, elegant, matronly bilbs, and they are enthusiastically patronized by husbands and fathers. They have the charm of simplicity, which is real as it is rare, indeed, in these days of furbelows and *retrousis*.

A walking toilette of gray poult de soie has a pleated tablier, joined on by lappets of decreasing size to the back of the skirt, which is plain and Princess-shaped. These series of lappets form quilles on both sides of the skirt. They are edged with black guipure. Over it is worn a very graceful mantle of very novel shape, called "The Bee." It is made of black cashmere, richly embroidered, has no sleeves, is curved in at the waist, and forms behind two bee's wings, edged with guipure, and fastened together by gray poult de soi bows, matching the color of the dress.

A Dog Fight.

A couple of dogs were having a dispute on the opposite sides of a slat fence, the other morning, when one of them, letting his valor get the better of his discretion, plunged his head through the slats, in the hope of nipping his antagonist. That was where he made the mistake; the head went through nicely, but would not pull back. The other pup, seeing his foe in chancery, leisurely commenced eating up the front part of his head and ears. There was "music in the air" about that time, and the unearthly yelling brought the juvenile owner of that demoralized canine to the rescue. He took in the situation at once, and freezing on to that dog's tail, and bracing himself against the fence, he pulled his level best. For a moment it was doubtful which would give way first, the tail, the head, or the picket; but, with the tail, the head, or the picket; but, with a final surge, the boy brought away the pup minus the biggest part of both ears. The first jump that the dog made when loose was something over twenty feet, and with a continuous wail of grief, he disappeared round the corner

CULINARY.

How to Utilise Broken Victuals.

The best piece of beef to boil is from the round; it is more economical than either the chuck, neck, or flank pieces.

Warm water is turned over the meat, so as to wash it well; then it is tightly tied with twine (skewers do not answer the purpose) and put in the soup-kettle, with salt, at the first boiling of the water. A little over a quart of water is allowed for a pound of meat. It is then boiled gently for five hours. Some time after the meat is in, the scum that gathers on the surface is carefully skimmed off, and the liquid is seasoned the same as broth, of which we have spoken in a preceding number. When done, the meat is placed on a dish, and the twine removed. The meat is served surrounded with a puree of vegetables—any kind to suit the taste.

It may also be served with fried potatoes, or with a piquante or tomato sauce.

A round piece or rib piece is cooked in the same manner. The larger the piece the better for boiling as well as roasting. If the piece be small, all the juice and part of the flavor escapes.

The liquid in which the meat has been boiled is an excellent broth for soup, sauce or gravy. If it should not be found rich enough, it may be used the next day instead of water to make broth, as explained in a preceding number.

In order to enable small families to buy large pieces without wasting any, or without being obliged to make several meals off the same piece, we will explain how to prepare cold beef—we mean what is left from the dinner—from a roasted as well as a boiled piece, and for either breakfast, lunch or dinner.

In Salad—After trimming the fat and removing the bones, the cold meat is cut in square slices of about two inches in size and one-sixth of an inch thick. It should be cut as much as possible across the grain of the meat. The slices are arranged on the dish in the following or any other way, according to taste or fancy: A slice is placed in the middle of the dish, then other slices are placed around it, forming either a round or an oval figure, according to the shape of the dish, one overlapping another, and so on until the dish is entirely covered. The meat is then covered with parsley chopped fine, the following sauce is spread over the whole, and an excellent dish is ready to serve.

Sauce.—Beat well together in a bowl two or three table-spoonfuls (more or less, according to the quantity of meat) of oil, about half as much of vinegar, salt, pepper, and mustard to suit the taste, and use.

Stewed.—The bottom of an earthen dish that stands fire is buttered inside, a layer of the slices of cold beef is placed in it; then parsley and pickled cucumbers are chopped together, and some of them are spread over the slices, with salt and pepper. The process is repeated two, three or four times, according to the quantity of beef. A little broth and butter are added, the dish is set on a rather slow fire for about half an hour, and it is ready to be served. It may also be dusted with bread-crumbs, and put in the oven for ten minutes when ready as above, adding a little more broth in case it gets dry.

Hash—Instead of slicing the meat, chop it and knead it with baked potatoes, raw eggs, chopped parsley, salt and pepper. A pinch of grated nutmeg may be added, if liked. Work it then into small balls about an inch in diameter, roll these in bread crumbs, fry them slightly with a little butter, and serve with piquante sauce. If liked, raw onions may be chopped very fine and mixed with the rest.

With Onions—The slices of cold beef are put in an earthen dish. Sliced onions are fried with butter until of a golden color; then they are dusted with flour, and stirred for a minute or two in the frying pan; enough water is added to a little more than cover the bottom of the pan; it is simmered until the onions are thoroughly cooked, when they are mashed through a colander, spread over the slices of beef, with salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard mixed together, put in the oven to warm thoroughly, and served.

With Potatoes, etc.—Proportions: to a pound of beef add two ounces of salt pork, cut in dice; four middling-sized potatoes, each cut in four pieces; salt and pepper; also the following seasoning, tied in a linen rag: a bay leaf, two cloves, three sprigs of parsley, and one of thyme. Place the whole in a saucepan, with cold water enough to half cover it, set it on the fire, and let it simmer gently until the potatoes are cooked. Then add the beef, sliced or cut in dice, give one boil, take off the rag of seasonings, and it is ready.

Broiled.—When the meat is trimmed as above, cut it in slices about half an inch thick, rub both sides slightly with butter, salt and pepper both sides also, and broil. It is done is less than a minute's time, the meat being already cooked. Place it on a warm dish, spread butter, chopped parsley, and a few drops of vinegar all over it, and serve quickly. When broiled as above the slices of meat may be served on a puree of pease, beans, Limas, lentils, or potatoes.

Piquante Sauce.—When the flour is cooked as explained in a preceding number, add a pint of water or broth, a tablespoonful of chopped onions or shallots, half a gill of vinegar, three stalks of parsley chopped, salt, pepper, a tea-spoonful of chopped pickled cucumber, and the following, tied in a linen rag—a bay leaf, a clove, and a stalk of thyme. Boil gently until the whole is well cooked. If this reduces it too much, add a little warm water or broth. Mustard may also be added, if liked, but only when off the fire. Slices of cold beef may merely be warmed in piquante sauce, and served. The pungency of the onion or shallot, as well as that of garlics evaporates in cooking. Many deprive themselves of a most excellent and healthful condiment through mere prejudice. If a sauce tastes of onions it is because the onions have not been cooked enough. Such a sauce as the above is very inferior without onions or shallots, as are many other of which we shall speak in future. The pungent taste of the above spices cannot be retained in cooking them, even if it were attempted; it is volatile, and the more or longer it is heated, the more it evaporates.

What is left of *stewed beef* is merely warmed over. If found rather dry, a little broth or piquante sauce, or both, may be added, according to taste.

Fat.—Many buy inferior meat on account of the waste of the fat that is always found in good meat. When the fat is wasted it is the fault of the cook, who does not know how to use it, but will not take the trouble to melt it when the mistress allows as much lard and butter as is asked for. The fat skimmed off the broth or boiled meat, and that coming from the trimming of raw or cold beef, is much superior to lard to fry with. Lard flies all over; beef fat never does when properly melted. To melt beef fat or suet, cut it in small pieces, and set on a rather slow fire, in an iron pan. As soon as it begins to melt, skim the melted part off with a ladle, and turn it into a stone jar, which you cover when cold. Put it away in a cool dry and dark place. We contend that a careful cook never needs lard for frying purposes, but always has more fat than is necessary out of boiling or roasting pieces.—*Pierre Blot, in Harper's Bazar.*

The Wheat Crop.

The Agricultural Department at Washington reports the condition of winter grain as follows: Wheat on the northern belt is generally exempt from winter injury. In the Middle States a great improvement upon the showing last Spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Southern States are less favorable than last year. Ohio makes a more favorable returns than last year. Kentucky, an unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois the unfavorable returns outnumbered the rose-colored. The dry spautumn retarded seeding and germinating, and left the plants too weak and shallow-rooted to endure well the effects of winter's changes of temperature. Similar causes effect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported, and a still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, as is known, very little wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California all point to another year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of the winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

Fortune Tellers' Prescriptions.

Some French fortune-tellers have recently been arrested at Nantes, whose prescriptions for the curing of certain results are quite as unique as the bouillon compounded in the cauldron of Macbeth's witches. One set of dupes took rat broth, mixed with twenty-five centigrammes of camphor and twenty-three centigrammes of essence of cloves; and another sought to be cured for consumption by doses of elixir of toads and powdered rhubarb, equal parts. Some of the prescriptions were hygienic in character, as where one party was ordered to scour the face with salt and water, take a great quantity of soap and eat raw meat for nine days; and another, to wash the head with rum, and face and loins with salt water, the ears with sour wine, wear a flannel belt, and carry salt in the left pocket. Absurd as it may seem, the fortune tellers found an abundance of victims, who were ready to bolt down these nauseating decoctions with the expectation of realizing fortunes and future happiness, and who still pinned their faith to the fortune-tellers even after they were arrested. The authorities, however, took a different view of the case, and sent them to prison for six months, where they can speculate on further additions to their extraordinary pharmacopœia.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

We understand that the man who had a cloud upon his brow has since been mist.

Have you not often heard of a pretty widow mending her condition by re-pairing.

For views on the Rhine visit some of those pork-packing establishments out West.

We suppose our compositors are liable at almost any time to type-us-fever.

That man who was ship-shape must have seemed a little out of proportion.

Wanted,—a pig for the pen that was mightier than the sword.

Twelve years ago Grace Greenwood delivered a temperance lecture at *Coldwater*, Michigan.

It is a fact that rheumatism and gluttons are both inclined to attack the joints.

It has been ascertained that the man who "held on to the last" was a shoemaker.

Pray what is the use for a fellow to work himself to death just to get a living?

When is John Smith like a rooster? When his head is combed, of course.

Rogues who are hung out West are said to have died during a tight rope performance.

A young lady who fell dead in love with a fellow, revived when asked to name the day.

They voted down in Maine, lately, that the next March meeting be held in April.

Speaking of the fashions, there's not much *change* in gentlemen's pants this month.

There are plenty of pine orchards in Maine but no pine apples grow there.

True, time flies fast, but every musician of any *note* can *beat time*.

An Irishman said a coffin was the house in which a man lived after he was dead.

Cheap carriage for a photagrapher—a Dog Cart(e).

The first nautical person alluded to in the Scriptures is said to be Eve, because she was the first mate.

Circus proprietors wish it distinctly understood that the term "sawdust swindle," which occurs so often in New York papers, does not refer to their exhibition.

To managers: How to have the "coolest theatre in the city" during the summer season—engage a (n)ice company.

A QUAKER traveling, arriving at an inn, called for some porter, and, observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?" "Ten, sir," replied Boniface." And thou wouldst like to draw eleven if thou couldst?" rejoined Ebenezer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how, friend, added the Quaker; "fill thy measures."

"Do you ever see a man fish around in the bottom of a bath of water for a piece of soap?" At the first he simply reaches down upon it to pick it right up, and is very much surprised to find that he hasn't got it. Then he approaches it more cautiously, puts his hand over it, and then comes down noiselessly until he gets every finger upon it, and then squeezes it tight, and—misses it. For a time, a moment before making another effort, and fills up the interval with a few remarks. The third attempt is a sort of semi-circle, described with a great deal of sagacity, but is a failure. Other remarks follow. Then he makes a succession of dives and slops the water over his clothes, and drenches the carpet, and catches hold of the soap several times, and lets go of it again, and screams at the top of his voice, and finally, in perfect despair, sits down on the floor and actually howls.

THE LONDON POSTOFFICE.

How they Treat Broken Packages.

There is no savor of Yankee baggage-smashing in this account of the tender manner in which accidentally broken packages are treated in the London Postoffice, and this was at Christmas, too, when there is a great rush of mail matter. They are borne away to a side table, which is called "the hospital"—and in this postoffice infirmary two clever surgeons dexterously stitch up their wounds, set all their broken limbs in splints. We take it this is care such of them as are at all curable in a marvellously short space of time. Some of the patients seem past cure. Alas! for the pretty box of bonbons that has burst open, and the contents of which are brought piecemeal into the hospital, where the surgeon receives them with a shake of the head.

In extremis seems this doll, whose integuments have been torn off, whose nose has been stove in, and one of whose nether limbs arrive some time after the frame to which it belongs. A bit of string tinkers up a box containing a lump of plum cake half cased in sugar, but there is no cure for this packet of Taddy's snuff, addressed in a woman's handwriting to a woman, and the contents, pervading the atmosphere generally, set everybody a-sneezing. Decidedly "open for inspection" is the doll in this parcel; the head sticks up out of the paper, and something or other has given madame a black eye.

A box of real roses, sent from France to Scarborough, has got broken, and some of the leaves fall on the surgeon's table as the delicious odor scents the air. With tender finger he handles the beautiful bouquet, and let us hope the fair one whose bosom it will adorn to-morrow night will scarcely be be cognizant of the mishap. The trussed fowl in this passage has not been seriously injured, nor has the snipe in this other, but the surgeon sniffs disgust at its high condition as he makes it fit for the road again. After a l, it is not so bad as the dead puppy which passed through his hands the other night.

There is a smashed scent bottle, whose contents have been mainly absorbed by a chignon addressed to a married lady. A lovely dog, that barks snappishly when he is handled, is half out of his paper kennel. A box of mistletoe has seriously suffered, but the Doctor Gehulfe is dexterously to the front, and cherry lips may ot be kissed under it to-morrow night. Why did'nt the gentleman who sent the beautiful bouquet to the lady in Surrey, inclose it in a letter box? and why, oh! why was not the dish of larks forwarded in something more substantial than a fragile case of paper, so as to avert the amalgamation into which they had entered with the contents of Master Jack's paint box?

The Statistics Man on Pie.

The statistics man has been at work again, and this time he has occupied himself with New England's favorite article of food, pie. It seems we are gradually and surely deteriorating our race by an indulgence in pie; that we are becoming helpless victims to the luring squash and the insinuating pumpkin; the aromatic and mysterious mince and the lurid cranberry. Open-worked tarts and latticed currant are creeping insidiously into our constitutions and undermining them. If philanthropy does not soon begin its charitable work, we shall all fall before the deadly wiles of crust. This is terrible, indeed, and pie-makers take upon themselves a fearful responsibility in tempting us with their dangerous delicacies. It seems we are a race of pataphagists. It is dreadful to reflect upon. Another fascinating but deadly stimulant is now added to alcohol and tobacco. Pie is contraband. Who would have thought it. Farewell, dyspepsia; farewell, biliousness; farewell, headaches; and welcome health and prosperity. The demon that is degenerating us has been discovered at last, and his name is Pie.

Napoleon's Heirs.

The heirs of Napoleon are preparing for a lawsuit in the Paris courts that will do them little honor. During the first years of the Empire the Empress Eugenie presented to the hospital for the incurable at Paris 150,000 francs, for the foundation of twelve beds, six for male and six for female patients. By the terms of the gift these beds were to be for persons over 70 years of age, who, no matter where born, had lived at least one year in the Department of the Seine, and suffered from an incurable disease. The Empress naturally reserved to herself the disposition of the beds—*i e*, the right of appointment, and exercised it during the entire period of her reign. After the 4th of December she was no longer consulted in the assignment of the beneficiaries, and the commander of the hospital authorities an explanation. He was informed that a decree of the Minister of the Interior had annulled the right of assignment, and transferred it to the head of State. The Empress now proposes to sue and, if possible, recover the 150,000 francs which she has presented from her private purse.

Employers Appeal to Scripture.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that the following is the reply of a firm at Rotherham to a union deputation, which solicited an advance of wages: In the carrying out of our works we acknowledge the principles laid down in God's Word, which recognizes most fully the two classes, viz: masters and servants, and lengthily goes into the duties, obligations and responsibilities of each, and, as far as we know it, we carry out those principles—imperfectly, it may be—but we do not find in that Word the slightest reference to any intermeddle class between masters and servants; in fact, to do so, in effect, would be to destroy the relationship between the two. We, therefore, respectfully decline to allow any person or persons to step between us and our workmen.

A Frozen Wasp.

The question, "Will wasps freeze?" has been decided by a Peoria man, who found one in a frozen nest one day last month, and took the insect into the house and held it by the tail while he warmed his ears over a gas jet. You wouldn't believe it, but the Peoria naturalist says its tail thawed out first, and while its head was so stiff and icy it couldn't wink, its "probe" worked with inconceivable rapidity, to the great distress of the minister who was present, and was dreadfully distressed by the hideous profanity consequent on each and every movement of the probe aforesaid.

INEBRIETY.

Growth of the Appetite for Drink.

Dr. George Burr, of Binghampton, has written a paper on the "Pathology of Inebriation," which is published in the proceedings of the third meeting of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, held last October. He maintains that inebriety is not a vice, but a disease; and that the irresistible and inordinate desire for alcoholic liquors must be referred to the condition of the nutritive apparatus. He compares the propensity to the impulse to relieve the sensation of hunger during protracted starvation, or the desire for water when long deprived of it. In the lower animals nutrition is merely a physical process. In man it is partly intellectual, for he understands the relation between food and satisfying his appetites. Dr. Burr, after drawing a distinction between natural and morbid appetites, says: "The love of drink is the most frequent manifestation of morbid appetite, and the most widely prevalent. In a few cases, I am intimated a belief that there existed in man a natural inclination for the moderate use of ardent spirits. That belief is still entertained. When used normally, they become one of the class of condiments whose physiological effects are to render food savory and appetizing, and to produce agreeable sensations of taste. To this extent the desire for alcoholic, as well as other stimuli, may be said to be normal.

"In this moderate and not unnatural desire for liquor, however, lies the great danger; for out of it an unnatural craving for alcoholic drinks is apt to be developed. Few have had experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, brandies, &c.—all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in Lahiard brands is too well known to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public who may desire pure liquors for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No. 57 Second avenue.

Freckles and Pimples.—"Americus" asks how to remove freckles and pimples from the face. Keep clean; bathe the whole body once a day at least. Eat wholesome food, as little fat pork and greasy food as possible, plenty of fruit, and do not abuse your person. We take it this inquiry comes from a young man, for he wants to know "if there is any means of forcing the beard to grow." If you follow the above directions, behave like a man, become manly, your beard will grow as fast as nature intended it should; nothing will make it grow faster.

Advertisements on this page under the several headings of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates, daily, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—A ONE HORSE COVERED Wagon, light and strong. Address with price and place it can be seen, J. L. Gazette office. my8:mw4

WANTED.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, as teacher as Housekeeper. Reference given if required. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," Gazette office. my30:mw8

WANTED—AGENTS—ONE FOR EACH Ward in the two cities; also for every town in Allegheny county. Apply to A. AUTHOUER, 202 Liberty street, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. Pleasant Work and Good Pay. apr28:mwf

WANTED—BOARDING FOR TWO children and nurse. Three rooms required, at some convenience on side of, or near, some of the lines of railroad which cross the river from Pittsburgh. Elevated and shady location preferred. References exchanged. Address FAMILY, GAZETTE office. Early answer requested. my5:mf3

WANTED—LOCAL AGENT IN PITTSburgh for THE ALDINE, the only Art Journal in America. An active, energetic person will obtain a respectable line of subscribers can retain the position permanently. As THE ALDINE is not sold to booksellers who are not regular agents, this is an opportunity to work up a business that will be a source of income with a fair portion of each year. No application will be entertained unless accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to character, habits of respectability and general success of applicant in undertakings. Call for circulars by addressing JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND country for the new WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. We are now offering HOME LIBERAL terms to RELIABLE men, who can devote their entire time during experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business. Capital required, FIFTY DOLLARS. LOOSES AND MASK COLLECTIONS AT OUR EXPENSE. HOME MACHINES and OUTFITS furnished if necessary. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who will furnish their own teams. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade. WM. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. apr-mwf

TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED LODGING Rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, near Hand street, Allegheny. Apply at No. 40 Anderson street, Allegheny.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 rooms. Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds of half an acre is planted with shrubbery and fruit trees, &c. For details, &c., apply at A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:mf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT CERTAIN Lot of Ground and premises, on the corner of Sheldon avenue and West Diamond street, city of Allegheny, No. 1. Lot 60 feet front on Sheldon avenue, and running back along West Diamond street 240 feet to Rebecca Alley. For terms of sale inquire of DAVID W. BELL, No. 144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. my3:mf

FOR SALE — 44 FEET ON WOOD Street; one door from the corner of Fourth; No. 34 and 36, which will be sold together or separately. Apply to J. D. STUART, my27:mf88 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any in use. DOUBLE PISTON PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Boilers furnished and erected. JOHN M. COOPER, Allegheny City. ap26:mwf

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free of duty, and ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., my12 180 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. feb27

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND A 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything complete in running order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FISHER, No. 98 seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. feb16:TF

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—THE IRON CLAD SAW MILL OF W. McCLINTOCK, JR. & CO., Situated on Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, on Twenty-seventh street—between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and Allegheny river. This is the most substantially built saw Mill in the county, with engine and machinery of great power. The whole is comparatively new and in perfect running order. Connected with the building above there are 2 Engines, 1 Boiler, 1 Lath Mill, large Yard, Shed, Blacksmith Shop, large Barn and Ice House. Also, 10 Dwelling Houses and 1 Store. The present firm are doing a large and well paid lumber business. For further particulars inquire at Mill or O. McCLINTOCK & CO., 22 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—THE LATE RESIDENCE of H. P. MUELLER, dec'd, beautifully situated on the Allegheny Mountain, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with a magnificent view of the Ohio River and surrounding country, fronting on the Railroad and Ohio River Road. The improvements consist of a two story frame house with ten rooms, (finished and furnished throughout,) a well finished out and inside to latest style. Also a two story frame house, with 6 rooms, and double house, also oven and washing arrangements in it. Also, barn and carriage house. The quantity of ground can be had to please the purchaser. Good spring, well and cistern on the ground, which is well laid out and covered with shrubbery, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. Enquire of JOHN C. FLEIXER, No. 96 Western Avenue, Allegheny. Or, JOHN H. MUELLER, No. 108 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Executors of H. P. Mueller, Dec'd. mh22:1

FOR SALE. BRICK HOUSE, 2 story, of 6 rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 20 feet front by 90 feet, to Nameless Alley, which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate on Fourth street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS At Hoboken Station, Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a choice lot and desirable Location at this point. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 100 and 1, 2 and 10 acres. Inquire of H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE. The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, wall finished marble mantles in parlor, gas and water in the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and commodious. For further particulars call on or address H. ROBINSON, Administrator, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOTS.

The Experience of Many Wearers Vividly Described.

It is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may not be able to get your foot only part way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is sweaty, or you havn't started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again and stand up to it, and he throws in a little powder from a pepper-box to aid you. And so you stand up, and pound down your foot, and partly trip yourself up, and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove, but he removes it by solemnly observing that he never saw a boot fit quite so good as that. You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much smashed, but he says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm and start for home as animated as a relic of 1812, and all the while feeling that the world will not look bright and happy to you again until you have brained the shoemaker. You limp down town the next day and smile all the while with your mouth, while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman in the suburbs, are calculated to immediately depopulate the earth of women and shoemakers generally.—*Danbury News.*

FINE WINES AND LIQUOR.

A Square, Straight-forward Dealing House —An Enviable Reputation.

If you desire to obtain liquors for medicinal, domestic, or purely social purposes, and are difficult to please, any information which will direct you to the locality in which your wants will be appreciated and accommodated, we would advise you to apply to Messrs. Wattles & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square. This firm has a stock of pure wines and liquors on hand that cannot be excelled by that of any similar establishment in the country. Rare and fine old whiskies, of which will be found among the assortment, which also embraces the best Jamaica rum, the best gins and native wines. The stock of native wines in particular is worthy of special mention. Messrs. Wattles & Co. have the reputation of supplying precisely the article that they represent. The stock of imported liquors at 23 Diamond square in itself is sufficient to give character to a first class house.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment for the sale of pure liquors as that of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, brandies, &c.—all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in Lahiard brands is too well known to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public who may desire pure liquors for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No. 57 Second avenue.

Signs of Popularity.

Public favor is tested by various gauges. In Paris, during the week before Easter, there is an annual fair for the sale of ham, bacon, pork and sausages. Following this is a fair for the sale of gingerbread, the cakes offered being the effigies of prominent statesmen or would-be statesmen. It is said that no man is really famous in France till his counterfeit presentment is sold on the gingerbread fair. President Thiers "went" this year "like hot cakes." But the opposition cunningly depreciate this praise by saying, that, as the President's features adapt themselves very well to the material, and as he is a very small man, and all the cakes sell at the same price, the gingerbread dealers are interested in forcing sales. They can represent him at the least cost of imagination and of material.

The "iron duke," as Wellington was called, was a great favorite with picture makers, serious and facetious. His nose was a capital handle by which to hold his face up to public gaze. Lord Brougham's head is easily identified as that of a bird of prey. Gladstone has been likened to a woman, and Disraeli to a man of genius. We take it that no gallery comes from a young man, for he wants to know "if there is any means of forcing the beard to grow." If you follow the above directions, behave like a man, become manly, your beard will grow as fast as nature intended it should; nothing will make it grow faster.

Horses and Cows.

Horses.—If they have been fed on straw during the winter, it is now time to give them a little hay or more grain. Work very moderately at first and especially avoid driving. Get the horses into good heart condition. To do this work regularly, feed liberally, and groom thoroughly. Give a tablespoonful of salt to each horse every day for a week, and then after that give the horses every day *all the salt they will eat.* The only reason that animals eat more salt than they need is because they have by nature no appetite to it at all times. At this season horses are changing their coats and are quite liable to catch cold. Be careful to blanket them when they have to stand exposed to the wind.

Cows.—At calving-time keep the cow quiet. Be on hand to render assistance if necessary, but do not be hasty. Pull only when the cow strains and pull *downwards.* Draw out all the milk from the udder. Some farmers give it to the cow. We think a bran-mash is better. Give the cow all the water she

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE SALTSBURG MURDER.

A PARTIAL HEARING HAD.

Nothing Yet Proven Against the Men in Custody.

THE INTEREST IN THE CASE STILL INTENSE.

The interest taken in the mysterious murder of the girl Lizzie Cline, at Saltsburg, was fully shown on Friday by the immense throng that crowded the Municipal Hall in order to witness the hearing of the two accused, Pohle and Hyndeman.

The hearing was held in the Chamber of the Common Council. The inside of the railing was reserved for reporters and witnesses, but the crowd was so great that they took possession of all parts of the hall, obstructing all passageways. The Mayor was prompt at ten o'clock, and took his seat at the desk, and the

PRISONERS, POHLE AND HYNDEMAN

were brought in handcuffed.

They were assigned seats near the Mayor's desk. The crowd tried very hard to get a glimpse of the accused, and of course their being brought in caused great commotion, but the Mayor's gavel came down, and order was restored. The appearance of the prisoners was somewhat more inviting than upon the day upon which they were arrested. They had clean shirts on, though they wore the same clothes. They entered the Court-room

PERFECTLY CALM,

showing no fear or uneasiness whatever. But when they sat down the shorter of the two, Hyndeman, whose face is anything but attractive, seemed to be somewhat agitated. Though it did not appear that he was afraid it could be seen by restlessness of his eyes, that the prisoner was laboring under a great mental excitement. Pohle seemed very calm, and appeared to take the matter very coolly. He does not look like a man who could be capable of committing so terrible a crime, yet there is something in his eye that one would not like to see.

John Coyle, Esq., acted for the prosecution, and Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., for the prisoner.

The proceedings were opened by

CLERK PATTERSON READING THE CHARGE

Which had been preferred against the prisoners. They stood up while the charge was being read. After this Mr. Swartzwelder, Esq., said that a the request of the prisoner he appeared as counsel for the accused. He was anxious that the guilty should be discovered, and he was also anxious that the parties under arrest, in view of the clamor which had been raised, should have a fair hearing.

MRS. CLINE'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Cline, sworn—Live at Crooked Run, Versailles township; knew Lizzie Cline; she was thirteen years, seven months and fourteen days old; she was no relation of mine; she lived with me seven years; she is now dead; she left home on Monday morning between eight and nine o'clock by my clock; it was about an hour fast; she went to Shanks's store; was gone a little too long and I got uneasy; I started to look for her; I left home a little after twelve o'clock; I left my children at a neighbor's; I started over the hill and could see nothing until I came to the road where she was lying; the place was about half way between our house and the store; her head was lying in a hole off the road, and her feet were on the road; her head was swimming in blood, and her clothes were bloody; I lifted her head up and called to her; she was not dead; I then called for assistance; a long time elapsed, when four men came: one was Charles Schwenk; they carried her down to a house where she died; she was alive and moving her limbs when they were carrying her; I could not say a word; her bonnet fell and net were torn off her head and lying by her head; I gathered them up with the pieces she had made at the store; I did not go back to the store; I did never been there since until this morning, when on my way to the station; did not find anything; did not find a button; heard of a man finding a button; the man who found it lives about half an hour; she died about three; Drs. Maginni, Taylor and Vankirk were summoned.

Cross-examined.—Have lived at Crooked Run since January; for nearly seven years previous had lived at Saltsburg; I am the mother of no own; one eight months, and one three years; my husband is living; he works at Brown's coal works; nobody was in my house the morning I sent Lizzie but myself, children and Lizzie; my husband was not at home; he goes away about three o'clock in the morning and does not return until five in the evening; Lizzie wore a calico dress, white apron, had a net and sun bonnet; she had on coarse boots and stockings; went for lard, tea, and sugar; I took things between eight or nine; my clock was an hour fast; that would make it between seven and eight; I was not positive which it was; my time; she then got ready and went; our house is on the public road leading to the turnpike at Turtle Creek and Pittsburgh; it is a township road; in going to Saltsburg we take the road to McKeesport as far as Auberle's house; from that house there is a path over the hill down to Saltsburg; I could walk from Auberle's to Saltsburg in twenty minutes; the top of the hill is level; from our house to Auberle's about half a mile; the new house nearer mine than Auberle's; Mrs. Fife, a widow, lives nearer; I left my children there; the next house is Jim Dodds; he is a teamster; there are houses all along the road; Auberle's is the last house between Saltsburg and her house; the path issued by all the Crooked Run people in going to Saltsburg; it goes through woods all the way; you have to cross two fences; it would take from half to an quarters of an hour to walk from our house to Saltsburg; I did not start to look for her until a little after twelve o'clock by the right time; didn't meet any person from the time I left home until I found the body; didn't see any one; the little girl had kicked a hole in the ground with her feet; she was lying on her back; her eyes were wide open; her hands were down by her side; she moved her limbs after I came; though I was positive I saw her move, and net were lying by her side; they were scattered around; they were covered with blood; her clothes would hardly be recognized, and her face was all bloody; I met Will Cline and Jack under bar; she was found in the woods, only a few yards from the brow of the hill; the woods are clear and light, not a bit shady; her basket was lying on its side near her; her little shawl was near it; the basket was not overturned; the paper in the basket was sprinkled with blood and so was the bucket; did not look for any sticks or stones lying near her; I was trying to get her to speak; I spoke to her about things; I saw her before I reached her; I called to her and said several times, "Liza, speak to me, speak to me;" when I lifted her I saw the hole in her brain; when I had her down, I ran to the brow of the hill and screamed for help; I called a long time before any person came; the four men came from a car on the railroad where they were working; they came straight from the railroad; there is a house on the railroad nearer than Auberle's, don't know who lives there; I was there about half an hour after her, it commenced to rain; can't remember if it rained on Sunday; the ground was very dry on the hill; there was a log lying across the path; her head was lying near the log; she was not undressed; until the week after the Court could had been there; I expected her home at eleven o'clock; she was always regular; I sent her every week; she was strong and big; usually met me; was not afraid; after death she was taken to my house; don't know whether I knew any of the parties who came when I called except Mr. Schwenk; there were horses in the field and I think she was afraid; she had often told me she was; I think there were horses near Auberle's when I went there; she was in good humor when she left; I asked her if she would go before or after dinner; she said she would prefer going before dinner.

Charles Schwenk, sworn—Was working at Riverside at the time of the murder unloading coke; I went up the hill, having been attracted by

THE CRIES OF A WOMAN.

I saw the carpenters running, and said to Mr. Little, what's the matter on the hill? I said somebody had stopped a woman; myself, Little and three carpenters ran up; saw Mrs. Cline holding the head of the deceased; we made a stretcher out of a shawl and carried the child to the house of August Auberle; Dr. Maginni came before I left the house; the ground where the body was, looked as if there had been a hard struggle; the girl's feet were lying against the log; Mrs. Cline was trying to hold her head up; there was a great deal of blood; saw two stones and a piece of rail two and a half feet long laying by her side; they were covered with blood [piece of rail produced]: that is the piece of rail I saw; it lay on one side of her; myself and the carpenters brought her to the house; I went home with them; they were covered with blood and hair; on the day of the inquest we took them to Mr. Cline's house; haven't seen them since; it was near one o'clock when I first ran up the hill; I was working at the foot of the hill; the path up the hill is in view; the siding is about one hundred yards from the path leading over the hill; had been working there from six o'clock in the morning until the time I ran up; saw no person; saw no footman coming down the path during the forenoon; didn't see any person coming down the hill; saw two men passing down the railroad towards Saltsburg; that, was between ten and eleven; they were talking loud as I heard out of the car and saw them; those are the two men (Pohle and Hyndeman) that I saw; the first I saw of the men was just opposite the car where I was; persons coming down the path from the place where the murder was committed would strike the railroad a little above where I was; they were not walking fast or slow; was in company with Mr. Hutchinson when he measured the tracks.

Cross-examined.—The siding is about a quarter of a mile above Shank's store, which is in Saltsburg; from where I was working to the place I found the body was about one hundred and fifty yards; have often traveled the path over the hill; the place where the body was found to Shank's is about a mile; there is a township road between the railroad and the hill; I think it was nearest to eleven when I first saw the men; I judged by the trains passing; one passes down about ten and one about half past ten; the up train had passed about ten or fifteen minutes; they didn't have anything in their hands; noticed nothing unusual about their dress; knew they were strangers and took a good look at them; the carpenters reached the body before I did; the girl was groaning and moving her arms; didn't pay much attention to the tracks; there was so much excitement; the ground was torn up and kicked around; her feet were against the log; her knees were drawn up when I first saw her; noticed the wounds on the child's head; the ground all around was very bloody;

HER CLOTHING WAS ALSO BLOODY.

Didn't notice her net and bonnet; when I came back from Auberle's I noticed a string which I thought was a rail; I thought that it could be seen by restlessness of his eyes, that the prisoner was laboring under a great mental excitement. Pohle seemed very calm, and appeared to take the matter very coolly. He does not look like a man who could be capable of committing so terrible a crime, yet there is something in his eye that one would not like to see.

Thomas McDonald, sworn—Am a carpenter by occupation; am one of the parties referred to by previous witness; it was about a quarter of one when we found the body; saw two men passing down the railroad; the prisoners here are the men.

Cross-examined—They were walking on the railroad in the direction of Saltsburg.

William Jack, sworn—Am one of the three carpenters referred to; saw two men passing down the railroad about a quarter of eleven; the prisoners here are the men; they were on the hill; there were two or three rods distant; they were talking loud but I didn't understand the language; the little man spoke to me but the other (Pohle) didn't say anything; had been working at the house all day; heard the screams, and also heard a woman who lives in a log house call to us to go to the assistance of a woman on the hill.

Mr. Rogers, of McKeesport, sworn—Know the prisoners; employed them on Sunday to do some work for me on Monday; they were to paint cars; they worked until one or half past four; then they left; I paid them; they left and said they were going to Pittsburgh.

Cross-examined—They told me house painting was too rough for them, and they wouldn't work at it.

THE MAYOR ASKS A QUESTION.

To the Mayor—They told me their names, but I can't say what they are now; it might have been Pohle, but I can't say positively.

Jos. Neal, sworn—Live at Riverton Station, this side of McKeesport; went down to the sidetrack between seven and eight in the morning, and went home about twelve o'clock; never saw the prisoners.

Conrad Schalk, sworn—Live at the Versailles cemetery; came to Saltsburg on Monday morning; never saw these men; two men attacked me on the railroad one week ago yesterday; have never seen them since; I heard the men scuffling on a grade [rail.] I don't know their names. [Witness evidently had another occurrence in his mind.]

Mrs. Neal, sworn—Live at Riverton Station; was home last Monday; saw two men pass our house; don't see them there; they were going toward Saltsburg.

Cross-examined—It was between nine and ten o'clock when they passed; they were men; one had a little bundle and a pair of boots; they were not walking very fast; the prisoners are not the men.

Mrs. Kate Clark, sworn—Live in Saltsburg; was at home last Monday, about eleven o'clock I went for a bucket of coal; saw the two men on the railroad; they had a bundle; one spoke to me; the little one said something to the larger one, but I couldn't tell what they said; they stopped and looked after me until I got the coal and came back; they were going towards Saltsburg; the prisoners are the men.

Mary Ann Germon, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; was home on Monday; saw the prisoners about eleven o'clock; the small one (Hyndeman) spoke for a leaving; both had bundles; saw one at Port Perry; they started down the road; the prisoners are the men.

Cross-examined—Knew the deceased; had not seen her that day.

Miss Bell Nicol, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; we live opposite the station; saw the prisoners pass down the railroad about eleven o'clock or a little after; had not seen them before or since; they did not have any bundles; I was not looking enough; I thought they were peculiar looking; they had a wicked look to me.

Frank Quinn, sworn—Am a trackmaker on the Connellsville road from Port Perry to a switch beyond Saltsburg; the switch is about half a mile above Saltsburg; was on duty on Monday; knew deceased; had not seen her the morning she was killed; had not seen the prisoners; never had Mrs. Scott that I saw to me talking to Lizzie Mess and following her up the hill; I know Mrs. Scott lives up there.

Mrs. Scott, sworn—Know Lizzie Mess; saw her on the morning of the murder; it was shortly after eight o'clock; she was coming from the store; didn't see the men under arrest; I think it was about half past nine o'clock. Don't know Francis Quinn; never spoke to him; was told by Mrs. Dillow that Quinn told her that he had seen two men talk to Lizzie Mess; Mrs. Dillow is not able to come to court.

At this stage of the proceedings, it being half past twelve, it was concluded to adjourn the hearing until four o'clock in the afternoon.

HEARING RESUMED.

At four o'clock the hearing was resumed in the Mayor's office. The room was again densely packed with spectators. The prisoners, who had been provided with a good dinner, were brought back. They did not appear any differ- ent than at the earlier hearing. The smaller man, Hyndeman, appeared to be peculiarly nervous, but Pohle bore a sort of stoical expression.

Thomas McDonald, sworn—Am a carpenter by occupation; am one of the parties referred to by previous witness; it was about a quarter of one when we found the body; saw two men passing down the railroad; the prisoners here are the men.

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Thomas McDonald, sworn—Am a carpenter by occupation; am one of the parties referred to by previous witness; it was about a quarter after eleven when I saw the two men; made no examination of the body; saw the hole in her head and the other wounds when I carried her home

DAILY GAZETTE.

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FARMERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Producers and Consumers, which got fully to work Wednesday, is the outgrowth of similar local conventions at the West, and of the "Granges" or Farmers' Leagues, now widely scattered over the United States. The selection of New York as the place for holding their first National Convention develops wisdom, as from it, held in that city, a wide range of influence will be exerted. We hope, also, that the freedom of debate, which characterized the opening proceedings, will lead to wiser conclusions than were arrived at in some of the western conventions. We select, at random, resolutions that have been adopted in conventions at the West, to show their general tenor. The Manhattan Farmers' Club, at a meeting on the 20th of April, 1873, among others, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The duties on iron add greatly to the expense of our agricultural implements, and the duties on many other articles that all farmers have to buy add needlessly to our expenses:

Resolved, That all duties on imports are too high.

WHEREAS, Many of the railroad companies are interested in the manufacture of iron, and will work against us on the tariff question, as they are robbing us in freights, and we must help ourselves out of our difficulties:

Resolved, That we will help ourselves.

A Farmers' Convention at Fairburg, Illinois, adopted the following, among others:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that our delegate to the New York Convention, to be held May 6, do all in his power to secure cheap freights between producer and consumer, by aiding in securing government regulation on freight and fare between the several States.

The following preamble was adopted by the Kane county Convention:

WHEREAS, The railroad companies openly defy the law, and disregard the interests of the tillers of the soil, in their unjust discrimination on freights, charging us all our produce is worth, in many cases, to ship it over the roads.

The McHenry county, Illinois, Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to carry out and fully develop the principles upon which the Farmers' Clubs and Granges are organized, we recommend the construction of competing lines of railways and other sources of transportation for the produce of our farms.

The Pike county, Illinois, Convention, intimates its opinions as to the cause of the high charges:

Resolved, That the farmers and workingmen class of Pike county insist that our Legislature shall pass stringent laws to prohibit railroad companies from issuing more bonds than to defray the expenses of building and equipping their respective roads.

Another club, in the same county, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the present system of tariff. We do not ask free trade, but a great reduction of tariff upon those articles required in the construction of railroads and of shipping.

Resolved, That we are in favor of putting down monopolies; that the time has come when we will no longer put up with their impositions.

The Iroquois County Convention expressed itself:

Resolved, That we do not wish other branches of industry to be taxed for the benefit of our interests; neither do we consent to be taxed to protect other branches of industry; but we do ask for equal and exact justice, and we propose not to cease to use all honorable means until our purposes as are accomplished.

A careful reading of the above gives the scope and purport of the views of the farmers as to the cause of their troubles. The fact that the New York Convention is to include Consumers as well as Producers, shows that one of its objects is to bring the two classes together to compare views. Other than this, there are things to condemn. The affirmation that the duties on iron comprise one of their hardships, we believe it to be utterly untrue. The statement that the freights are onerous, is partially correct, and partially incorrect,—applying the remark to the entire country; the same may be said of the railroads defying the law. There is a fight in Illinois relative to fares and freights, the Illinois Central and the people being the contending parties. Another resolution simply asks a reduction of the tariff. Still another is equivocal,—but probably means to convey the idea that the tariff on iron practically taxes agriculture for its benefit. Still another proposes, what the National Convention is understood to seek to accomplish,—to build competing roads to the west.

What this farmers' movement may be, politically, we do not yet need to discuss. It will develop, in due time. We are not of the opinion that wisdom rules its councils at the present, as its attacks on the tariff clearly show. If the tariff were repealed to-morrow, it would not make agricultural implements cheaper, nor affect, in the slightest the question of transportation. Nor do we think proper discrimination is shown in charging railroads with imposing burdens on them. At the present, the roads which pass through this State, and extend to Chicago, transport grain at a cent a ton per mile,—which is cheap enough. And when it is considered that a large number of cars are returned empty, it is a losing affair to the railroads. Hence to make war on *all* railroads, for the faults of a few, is not wise, and in the long run, will not succeed. Yet that the Farmers in the grain belt at the West have occasion for complaint against their local roads, is quite clear. We extract from a St. Louis paper, several specific statements of charges, as showing the impositions that are being practiced.

A firm in Rochester shipped a car load of goods to Buffalo, N. Y., and were charged 80 cents per car load per mile. They soon after made a similar shipment from the same place to Minnesota, and were charged but 19 cents per car load per mile. The manner in which the water routes influence rail rates is not only shown every spring by a general tumble of 50 to 60 per cent., but is further illustrated by the fact that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road charge but 8 cents per 100 lbs. for carrying grain from Peru to Chicago, a distance of 100 miles, while from Tiskilwa, on the same line, but beyond the influence of the canal, the rate is 15 cents per 100 pounds for 122 miles. So with Missouri roads. The water route is a great leveler of freights, and as a track approaches the river the rates proportionately decrease. What they would be, were there absolutely no other way of shipment, is very difficult to say. From Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Chicago is 148 miles. A car of cooperstuff recently shipped from that place to Peru, Illinois, a distance of 91 miles, and $8.20 for the additional 100 miles to Peru, on a through bill of lading. A car load of wagon wood-work was shipped from Hudson, Michigan, to Peru, Illinois. From Hudson to Chicago is 194 miles, and the prorate was $30. From Chicago to Peru is 100 miles, yet the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific charged $30 also. The Lake Shore Road carried, in this instance, the goods nearly double the distance the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road did for the same money, yet the charges upon freight over this road, from Chicago to Peru, are considered moderate, compared with prices charged where the influence of water routes is not felt. From Chicago to Peru, 30c per 100 lbs. is charged for merchandise—distance 100 miles—while the Northwestern charges 50c per 100 lbs. to Dixon, only 98 miles.

We have not the space to analyze these charges, but if our readers will take the trouble to do so, they will see that they are enormous. But we do not agree, that the immediate remedy is in building another line of railroad, but rather in opening water communication from the west to the east. One reason, doubtless, why our railroads are not busy, just at the present, in transporting cereals, when the through lines offer to do it so cheaply, is, that the opening of lake and canal navigation affords cheaper freights,—the rate being seven mills a ton per mile, as against one cent on the railroads. This aside, and it is still clear that years must elapse, and large outlays be made, before new roads can be built, and equipped so as to compete with existing lines. The idea of a steel railroad from the east to the west may sound nicely, but there are some ugly facts to be looked in the face, before such a road can be put in operation. We have before us, at this writing, the latest annual reports of the Directors of the Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad companies, and find in them that certain leased lines are operated at a loss. The Philadelphia and Erie road, leased by the Pennsylvania, has not proved profitable, but the reasons given for this are, that it was started with insufficient capital, and was not wisely located. The united railroads of New Jersey, also leased by the Pennsylvania Central, show a deficit, for the two years past, of $1,154,537.57. Commenting on this, the Directors say:

On the completion of the extensive improvement commenced at and near Jersey City, and the construction of the additional tracks contemplated along the line, it is believed that the cost of moving and handling freights and passengers will be so materially reduced that we shall be able not only to meet the terms of the lease from the profits of the works, but to gradually extinguish the large deficit that has accumulated.

This is equivalent to the declaration that the New Jersey roads needed a larger expenditure of capital to make them profitable. The report of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway shows that two of their roads, the Little Miami and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroads, are operated at a loss, which, in two years, reaches $1,649,249.26. They propose to expend $5,000,000 in improving their lines, which increase of capital and facilities, it is believed, will make these roads remunerative. We cite these points to show that railroad building is not the remedy to be sought by the farmers. While we urge that there are not sufficient carrying facilities, we believe that other than what the existing or local companies may furnish, the development of a water route from the West to the East is the great need of the times, and the particular work to which the farmers may address themselves, with some hope of results.

OVER BRAIN-WORK.

From time to time the subject of overtaxing with studies the minds of the young in our Schools, Colleges and Universities excites attention, and while the fact is very generally admitted that such a pernicious system prevails in almost all of our places of education, yet the discussions on it invariably end in no reform. In our public schools, children of tender years are kept close at work in their class-rooms from five to seven hours each day, and besides, are expected to study at home the lessons allotted for the morrow. No well matured and practical mind of an adult should be so severely taxed, and, indeed few could long withstand the pressure, and yet the growing intellects of youth are thus burdened in educational institutes. It was only recently that high medical authorities of the country called attention to the alarming fact that diseases of a nervous character are rapidly increasing among children, and that consequently a weaker class of men and women are coming up to flicker brilliantly only for the hour and then to sink down exhausted in the business and literary worlds. In contemplating the subject the most eminent authorities attribute it to the over-working of the mental faculties in our schools, a theory strengthened by the fact that of late years education is imparted to so many, where formerly so limited a number passed through the school rooms, rendering undiscoverable any pernicious effects of over-brain work.

A scientific writer, in discussing this question, remarks that in our rapid, selfish American life, but little attention has been paid to the healthy development of children, and it will be well if the alarming statements of physicians shall finally open our eyes to the fact that the little ones have some rights which we are bound to respect. Our present high-pressure school life and brain-cramming system tend to exhaust the nervous forces, deteriorate physical stamina, and, if long persisted in, will make us a nation of invalids. American children are apt to be prematurely smart and prematurely unhealthy. What our whole system of social life and education lacks is something to repress nervousness and produce restful calm, quiet repose, stolidity if you like.

There can be no doubt that, as a general rule, American children are too much confined in the school room, and overworked in their studies, thus causing pale faces, nervous affections, and liable to disease. In England the experiment has recently been tried of "half-time schools," and it is claimed, after a pretty thorough trial, that the children learn as much, and get along in their studies just as fast, in half time as in whole time schools, besides leaving time for physical development and home occupations. We are not aware that the experiment has yet been tried in this country, but anything which would diminish the brainwork and proportionately encourage the physical development of our children, both boys and girls, would be a national blessing.

The English George Francis Train.

The "claimant," or, as he calls himself, Sir Roger Tichborne, seems to be a sort of English George Francis Train, who is unhappy if his name is not in the newspapers, and if he is not mixed up in some kind of sensation which will make him notoriety. Having got out of funds, he has conceived the happy expedient of replenishing his purse by a suit for libel against George Routledge, the well known London Publisher, the preliminary proceedings in which took place before the Court of Queen's Bench, April 16. The ground of the "Claimant's" complaint is, that while he was in Newgate awaiting trial upon the charge of forgery, Routledge published a book called "The Tichborne Romance," purporting to have been written by a London barrister, "representing the applicant from his cradle to the present moment in language of the most atrocious description." One passage to which he took special exceptions was the following: "On the day, if it shall arrive, when he stands convicted of building his lawsuit on falsehood and baseless calumnies, that day will also have arrived, we affirm, when no more dangerous, shameless rascal ever stood to receive the sentence of the law thundered in wrath upon his head." At this distance from the Tichborne claimant, it strikes us that the judgment of the London barrister was a very correct one, and that the people of England are as much to be pitied with their "Claimant" as the people of this country with their Train and his sensational antics. Meanwhile another calamity is about to be inflicted upon the world in the trial or the "Claimant" for forgery and perjury, which comes on this week, and which the English papers state will probably last all summer!—*Chicago Tribune.*

Temperance Movement in the South.

The new temperance organization, styling itself the United Friends of Temperance, was formed at a convention of delegates from ten Southern States, and representing six temperance orders, which assembled in Chattanooga, Tenn., January 22. Only white persons are eligible to membership, and the pledge, which includes all alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed, or distilled, is binding during membership; but a degree is provided for all who desire to take the pledge for life. No political party discussions, or sectarianism, are allowed, and the order is forbidden to have anything to do with prohibitory legislation, that being regarded as a matter for each citizen to pass upon as a citizen. Already nearly seventy councils of this order have been formed in Georgia, although scarcely three months have passed, and a State Convention of the members is to be held in Macon, May 7, to perfect the organization and extend its operations even more widely.

COLORADO.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

HAMILTON, PARK CO., April 21, 1873.

It is possible that some of the readers of the GAZETTE may be interested in learning something about this wild country, and any one wishing to visit here should take the Panhandle route to St. Louis, and then the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, which is a much better route than the Ft. Wayne & Chicago and Union Pacific route by way of Omaha and Cheyenne. From Denver the stage runs up into the mountains through the Bear Creek canon, where the wild grandeur of the scenery amply repays for the fatigue in getting to the place. A town has been laid out and a branch railroad will be built to it. There are sulphur springs here, which, together with the wild beauty of the mountains, will make it a place of desirable resort in summer.

The stage leaving Bear Creek goes up hill about two miles, where it strikes Turkey Creek canon; here a wagon track is cut on the side of the mountain about half way up; on the right are inaccessible bluffs, on the left a frightful abyss about a thousand feet down to the creek, and a slight accident would throw the stage and all connected with it to the bottom. I have heard of but one team and wagon going over, and there were no pieces left large enough to look after. The road winds around this terrific place for about a mile, from which point to the "Junction House" the scenery is varied. We are here about thirty miles from Denver, and of course have to stop for refreshments. I certainly have seen a better provided table, and better cooking, but whatever is found lacking on the table will be found in the bill! From the "Junction House" the road winds around up the mountains until we get into the valley of the north fork of the South Platte. Here we find some fine ranches, or farms; one ranch particularly, owned and occupied by a Mr. Bailey, where we took dinner, and got the best meal we have had since we left Pittsburgh. From here we follow up the stream about ten miles, where we leave it and wind around up the mountains again, until we come to a small "Park," containing, perhaps, a hundred acres or thereabouts. (These mountain parks have no timber on them, but are surrounded by timber.)

There is a curiosity here—a small lake of about two acres in extent, having no inlet or outlet, the water being very cold at all seasons, clear and deep, and having myriads of fish of several kinds, but mostly speckled trout. The altitude of this lake is about ten thousand feet, and the highest ground we have been on thus far.

From here we begin to descend rapidly for a mile or two, when the glorious beauty of the famous "South Park" of the Rocky Mountains bursts into view, and a sight more grand or beautiful has never met the eye of any white man on this hemisphere. It is worth a voyage across the Atlantic to gaze upon the beautiful scene before us; extending about forty miles in a southern direction, and having an average width of fifteen miles, and all this view completely surrounded by mighty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and bathing their summits in the clouds. On the right, old "Mount Gayoso," one of the highest points in the Rocky Mountains, and believed to have once been a volcano, stands out in bold relief, and the eye, as it sweeps over the nameless peaks, rests for a moment on the famous "Silver Heels" peak, but finally settles on "Gayoso," and the beholder is entranced by its grandeur. As we descend into the park we find a ranch, near which are some very fine springs of excellent water, and only a few yards off is a sulphur spring, that I think would compare favorably with the famous "Bedford Springs" of Pennsylvania. The road then for twelve miles goes through the park, and on every side could be seen, in the distance, the "mirage," having the appearance of water, which would never fail to deceive the uninitiated. We soon arrive at the town of Hamilton, once famous for its *placer* gold mines, which from time to time have been bought up until they are now nearly all owned by two individuals. Should any of your readers ever visit Hamilton, tell them to stop at Dunbar's Hotel.

More anon. M. D.

The Thaddeus Stevens Orphan Asylum.

The announcement that the executors of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are about to apply the residue of his estate to the founding of the orphan home designed by him, will make the extract of his will given below of interest. Mr. Stevens, it is known, left a considerable estate, a portion of which was disposed of in legacies and the creation of annuities. The residue, estimated at various amounts, from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, he directed to be paid to his nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, on the following conditions: If for five years he totally abstains from drinking spirituous liquors, one fourth; after ten years of similar abstinence, one-fourth more, and the remainder under similar conditions, in fifteen years. These conditions the residuary legatee having failed to comply with, the bulk of the estate will be devoted to the establishment of the orphan home, provided for in the following extract from Mr. Stevens' will.

"If the aggregate sum shall then amount to fifty thousand dollars, without which no further disposition thereof can be made, I give it all to my trustees, to erect, establish, and endow a house of refuge for the support of homeless, indigent orphans—those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent. I desire twenty thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of suitable buildings, the residue to be secured in permanent securities, bearing not less than six per cent. per annum. I wish the buildings to be erected in the city of Lancaster, south of East King street, provided sufficient ground, not less than two acres, shall be donated therefor. If not, then on the west (north) side of said street, on the same conditions. If sufficient ground should not be gratuitously offered, then I desire it to be built at Columbia.

"The orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer if infirm, at the discretion of the authorities. They shall be carefully educated in the various branches of English education, and in all industrial trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown of race or color in the admission or treatment—neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mahomedans, nor any other, on account of their race, or of the religion of their parents must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same dress and manner without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table, the dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities. The trustees shall procure an act of incorporation at some convenient time."

The Future of Sebastopol.

The question whether Sebastopol is to be made a naval as well as a commercial port was settled by the Russian Government during the month of April in the present year. It has been decided to rebuild the arsenal, and also to open the harbor to trading ships; and it is hoped that the new Russian railways will greatly develop the commerce of the town. The point has already been settled in principle by the Imperial Commission, comprising the Ministers of War, of the Interior, of Finance and of Communications, and presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine, which was appointed to consider the question in 1871. The plans of the new fortifications of Sebastopol were decided upon by this commission, which also declared itself in favor of the town being made a trading port, leaving the details to be settled by a local commission under the presidency of Vice Admiral Arkas. The local commission has made arrangements for rebuilding the town in such a manner as to enable it to be used both for military and commercial purposes, though the latter are, as a rule, made subsidary to the former. It is proposed that the ships-of-war shall be stationed at the most favorable point of the southern bay, while the merchant ships will have to go to a more shallow part of the bay.

How to Begin an Article for Publication

A great many people are apt to hit upon happy ideas in society, and when they go home they write them out for publication, and most of these good folks know how hard it is to begin an article satisfactorily. A word to them: commence with your very finest writing and most beautifully-rounded sentences. Introduce your subject in your most elaborate style, be poetical, rhetorical, didactic, as your mood may be, and when you think fit, gradually drop into the discussion of the subject-matter. When the article is finished, begin at the opening sentence, and read it until you find you have commenced to say something to the point. Stop at this place; strike out everything before it, and let your article begin just there. You will then probably find that it opens well, and that by collecting all your labored composition in one place where it can be readily stricken out, you will have saved yourself all the trouble that would have been necessary had it been scattered through the article.—*Frank R. Stockton, in Scribner's for May.*

THE Boston *Globe* is of the opinion that the day is coming very soon when the West will make its own shoes, cotton and woolen goods, and nearly all articles of manufacture which are now sent us from New England. It says that iron can now be produced in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee at less cost than it can be made for in Pennsylvania. This is true, and what surprises us is the fact that St. Louis is still the market for the sale of thousands of tons of iron made at Pittsburgh. Every day, barges are delivering cargoes of iron upon our wharf, which has been manufactured in Pittsburgh from ores taken from mines within oni hundred miles of this city. —*St. Louis Democrat.*

VARIOUS ITEMS.

TWENTY-ONE new steamers for the Trans-atlantic trade are now building in European and American yards.

TO GET through the Custom House at New York a photograph valued at $5 it recently cost a gentleman in that city, besides the duty, $5,90 in fees.

A LOUISVILLE newspaper notes the fact that since the Indiana Sunday liquor law went into operation the larger share of the male population of New Albany attend morning service on the Kentucky side of the river.

WE are going to have a large crop of maple sugar this season, owing to the decline in the price of common brown sugar, and the large stock of last year's maple sugar left over. The sap is already flowing freely from the skin of the city confectioners, who work and perspire over their stoves, making nice fresh cakes of this year's maple wax and sugar.

THE Mayfield *Democrat* tells this: "We have lately heard of the diagnosis of a new disease, discovered by our associate editor, Dr. S., not long since. A lady of remarkable conversational powers approached our medical friend with 'Dr. S., I have a very sore tongue.' 'Let me look at it,' says the doctor. The unruly member was duly protruded. 'It is sunburnt, madam, sunburnt,' remarked the doctor, who suddenly recollected that his professional services were wanted in another direction."

A BOSTON lecturer, recently, gave the following reasons why men don't marry: First, because they can't get the one they want; bachelors have high notions. Second, because many of them are cowards, they dare not face the music; they dodge the question. Third, because they are skeptical; they have no faith in woman; they think marriage a lottery. Fourth, they are selfish; they cannot yield for another's good; can't support a family; want the sweets of life without bearing its burdens. Fifth, woman's extravagance. Here, the speaker showed true cause for man's hesitating. It costs as much to launch a woman on the sea of wedded life, as it would to fit out a small schooner. As top sails, cordage, pennants, and streamers, the difference is in favor of the schooner.

IT may be a comfort to that numerous class of our countrymen who have tremendous claims upon the estates of defunct Englishmen, to learn that the money now arising from unclaimed dividends, accumulating on unclaimed stock, reaches a sum which might satisfy the most exacting claimants. On the 5th of last January the dividends unclaimed amounted to £931,870, representing some £30,000,000 of stock. Many of the London banks derive considerable incomes from the use of unclaimed funds in their hands. In two cases such income is said to reach £40,000 a year, and the cellars of some of these banks are crammed with plate and jewels, which have lain there unclaimed for years and years. Such circumstances are difficult to account for, but probably arise in some cases from people dying abroad, whose property devolves on distant relatives little acquainted with their habits of life.

GENERAL SCOTT, during the war of 1812, narrowly escaped a death similar to that which recently befel Gen. Canby. The General was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, in which engagement the British had on their side a number of Indian auxiliaries. After the day was over, two savages, "Capt. Jacobs" and Young Brant, came into his tent, ostensibly to see whether they had wounded him in the encounter of the day, as he had afforded such a splendid target, that each had fired at him several times apiece. One of them seized him by the back and attempted to turn him round, when he threw both with great force against the wall, and, seizing a sword, prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible, while they stood glowering with their hands upon tomahawks and knives, waiting for the second when he should be off his guard. A British officer entered at that moment, and the life of the gallant American was saved, even had not his own valiant arm been sufficient to preserve it.

THEY have got a cat in Vicksburg, Miss., who has been amusing herself by sitting upon a nest of hens' eggs. At last accounts she had succeeded in getting three chickens safely from the shell, and entertains hopes of a large brood. Here is a theme for Darwin. How did the cat learn how to hatch eggs? Where did she gain the intelligence that eggs produce chickens? Now, we look upon this as a very extraordinary affair. Cats, as a rule, are not partial to eggs, but chickens come from eggs, and cats are fond of them. The cat must have reasoned as follows: "Why should I go about hunting for scraps of meat, or rats, when I have only to sit upon a nest of eggs to provide myself not only with all the food I desire, but with a food of a delicacy and juiciness that is extremely welcome to my palate." And they tell us that animals do not reason. Of course, Vicksburg will not encourage this cat in her remarkable undertaking, but if we belonged to that place we should feel proud that we had such an intelligent fellow citizen.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the following interesting account of the density of population in the great centres of humanity throughout the globe. There are nine cities having a population exceeding 1,000,000 souls, viz: London 3,251,000, Soochow 2,000,000, Paris 1,825,000, Pekin 1,648,000, Yeddo 1,554,000, Canton 1,236,000, Constantinople 1,075,000, Sian-fan, in the province of Hunan, 1,000,000, and Tchanchaon-foo, in the province of Fokien, 1,000,000. It will be seen that, although London holds the first place, the Chinese Empire can still boast of possessing more populous cities than all the civilized States of the West. The number of cities possessing a population from above half a million up to a million is twelve, viz: New York, Vienna, Berlin, Hangknow, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Powchow, Tchshing, Bangkok, and Kioto. Twenty-three have a population of from 500,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, thirty-three of from 200,000 to 300,000, and ninety of from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants. Europe alone possesses 171 cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, at the head of which stand London, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

Adulterated Drugs.

Consumers of drugs will be seriously depressed to learn as we do from a competent source that many of them are adulterated. It is by no means pleasant to one who cheerfully rises to his morning jorum of castor oil to be made aware that that emollient remedy is heavily sophisticated with lard, nor is it agreeable to the chriping valetudinarian who sits down to his evening recreation of rhubarb to know that that embittered substance has undergone adulterous and unknown processes of commingling. Such irregular administrations are apt to confuse the symptoms of the invalid and occasion his medical attendant great anxiety. Moreover, these debasements are not easily discovered except by elaborate chemical methods. Few patients sample the flavor of their medicines with critical and lingering nicety. They gulp them down with energetic but reluctant suddenness, and are only made aware of the irregular agents they have swallowed by some interior monition or ulterior change of symptoms. It would not be amiss if the adulterating druggists were tied up somewhere in public and compelled to swallow their own dishonest confections. They might then be made aware from their own inward feelings and the public from outward aspects of the ill consequences which ensue from poisoning their poisons.

Sympathy as a Business.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her while sick. Among the names of Counts, Barons, and other artistocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats-of-arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any information other than that the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity was excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day she received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarassed at the honor of a tete-a-tete with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for the sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent of Messrs. A. B., the undertakers!"

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John H. Shiny, Solicitor.

A Man Burns Himself to Death.
The Xenia (O.) *Torchlight* gives the following particulars of the recent suicide of Richard Williamson:
"Richard Williamson, a man 35 years of age, and for some years past suffering from mental derangement, terminated his life in the following fearful manner: He fancied in his deranged condition that he must sacrifice himself on the altar as a burnt offering for the cause of Christ. So firm was he in this resolve that his wife, a short time since, through fear, abandoned the house. On Saturday, the 26th, he devoted most of the day to gathering into his log house, which he termed his altar, brush, straw, etc., preparatory to his dreadful and speedy self-immolation. About 8 o'clock he fired the building, ascending to the funeral pile, and there, upon bended knees, remained until the devouring flames ended his life. Mr. Furnas, who resided near by, used every exertion to rescue the unfortunate man, but without avail. The deceased man is of good family and was in fair circumstances. The light from the burning dwelling was visible at Spring Valley."

RUPTURE.
Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not knew when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.
Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

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New Stock of Suits
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JUST OPENING,
New Styles,
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Well made and at
LOW PRICES.
SUITS AT $3.75.
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SUITS AT $16.00.
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Large stock, low prices and good goods. Call and see them.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW DRESS GOODS
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ERWIN'S!
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS,
NEW SHADES.
Magnificent assortment, all fresh and clean; prices low; good goods.
HANDSOME STRIPED GOODS
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In great variety.
BLACK SILKS,
Good bargains
Striped Silks, 65c to $1.50.
Crammed Stripes, 12½c to 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 12½c.
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New spring Dress Goods, 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 25c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 30c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 37½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 50c.
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The largest, handsomest and cheapest assortment of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends. We respectfully solicit a careful examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with other houses.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
NEW NOVELTIES
Added to our stock every day.
New Straw Hats
For Gentlemen, Youths, in newest styles.
Ladies' and Misses' New Hats.
Linen Hats and Sun Bonnets.
Infants' Lace and Merino Bonnets.
Ribbons, Flowers, Tips, Sprays, &c.
Parasols, Parasols, Parasols,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
A very large assortment of new styles.
Human Hair Goods,
NEW FANCY GOODS.
Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs, Bows,
Latest styles, new shades, a fine stock at low prices.
Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
Is Now in Full Operation
AND HAS PROVED A
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an
Extraordinary Reduction
As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,
Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
Would call special attention to their
Black Dress Silk at $1.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 1.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 1.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 2.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 2.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 2.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 2.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 3.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 3.10 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 3.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 3.30 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 3.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 3.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 4.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 4.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 4.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 5.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 5.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 5.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 5.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 6.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 6.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 6.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at 7.00 per yard.
Also, extra Bargains in
BLACK, WHITE AND
Fancy Striped Silks,
Colored Silks,
In all the New Tints, Sage, Blue, Green, Drab, Brown and Pink. To all of which
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
RETAIL STORES.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
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HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
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DRY GOODS.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Dress Goods! Dress Goods!
Japanese Poplins, Handsome Patterns, very low.
Japanese Silks, Newest Styles.
Black Silks, best celebrated makes, extra cheap.
Colored Silks, latest fashionable Shades.
New Wash Poplins, at very low prices.
New Plaid Goods, extra bargains in these Goods.
New Striped Poplins, new Goods, latest styles, at a bargain.
The "Flag and Thistle,"
OUR OWN BRAND.
BLACK ALPACAS
All grades, very cheap.
LADIES'
NEW SPRING SUITS
We have now opened a large and complete line of LADIES' NEW SPRING SUITS, made in latest Spring Fashions, Plain, Fitted, Embroidered and Handsomely Braided, at low prices.
WHITE GOODS of every description and style. LADIES' WHITE WAISTS, &c., &c., at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
128---B. & B.---128.
B

DAILY GAZETTE.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints for the Month.

Some learned ignoramus has said that a horse requires for his support the produce of five times as much land as a man. It is not true—unless you feed the man on hay and oats! Steam is cheaper than horses, and horses are cheaper than men, for the simple reason that coal is cheaper than hay and oats, and hay and oats are cheaper than beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese and bread.

Do not walk when you can ride. We have seen a man weight down a roller with stones and then walk behind. Let the horses go right along for a few hours. Then let them rest, and you can go to work. Husband your strength when you can, and use it freely when you must. We do not like to walk 16 miles a day after two horses, on soft ground, to harrow eight acres, when we can just as easily drive four horses and harrow sixteen acres by walking the same distance.

Planting corn is the great work of this month. We have written so much on the subject that it is unnecessary to give further directions here. Aim to put the land in good condition, and plant early. If you must plant late, select the small, early varieties of corn. Whatever you do or fail to do, do not neglect to keep your corn free from weeds. Clean, mellow land is the great secret of success in growing corn. Gypsum or plaster may be applied to corn either before or at the time of planting, or it may be scattered on the plants after they are up. Potatoes as a rule are not planted early enough. Plant early and deep, and use the harrow freely to kill small weeds before the potatoes come up, or just at the time they are coming through the soil.

Horses are required to work very hard this month. Feed liberally, and be very careful to clean them after the day's work is done, so that they will get a good, comfortable night's rest.

Cows, until turned out in the grass, should have good hay, and three or four quarts of bran, and one or two quarts of corn meal per day; and it would be well to continue the bran and meal, mixed with a peck of cut hay, for a week or two after the cows are turned out to grass.

All seeds of trees and shrubs should be sown by the middle of this month, except those which require to be sown as soon as they ripen. Shade with lattice-work made of laths, and support the ends on bricks to allow the air to circulate freely around the seedlings. Attend to those trees budded or grafted last year, and rub off all shoots which have started upon the stocks before they become large enough to require cutting.

Young trees planted out this spring need to have the soil kept mellow around the roots. Keep the soil of a young orchard plowed, and let some crop which needs constant culture be planted between the trees. Supply such an amount of manure for the growing crop that the young trees will not have their growth checked from want of nutriment.—*Agriculturist.*

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

To grow flowers well fresh soil is very important. Have a care that the roots of neighboring trees do not get into the bed; they rob it and dry it, and the flowers wither and die. If beds are near trees, go round the bed once a year with a spade and cut off all the roots that may have strayed into the bed.

In planting out flowers, don't take them at once from the hot house to the open ground; set the pots out a few days in a cold frame, with plenty of air, or under a tree in a sheltered place. Before turning them out of pots, water, and when set in the earth, press the soil very hard about the flower roots. If the ground be dry, the earth cannot be pressed too hard.

In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe and rake should be kept constantly at work. Weeds should be taken in hand before they are barely out of the seed-leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nearly every case.

Watch all young fruit trees against bearing too abundant while young, and the first season after planting. There can be no objection to the ripening of one or two fruits on a tree the first season of setting out, in order to test the kind, or to administer to curiosity, if the tree be otherwise growing freely. If little growth is making, no fruit at all should be permitted. It is a better practice to disbud or take out soon after shooting all shoots that are needless to the perfect shape of the tree, than to wait till fall or winter. The pruning knife need then only be used to shorten a branch in to where several branches are desired to push, or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required to bear the next season.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

THE RIGHT WAY TO PUT BEEFSTEAK.

Just how many nice, juicy steaks are spoiled by the cook will never be known; yet inferior beef, if rightly cooked, is a savory dish in comparison. Many cooks cover a steak while frying, thinking if it steams it will be more tender and juicy. This is a mistaken idea, as the steam condensed by the cover falls back on the meat and must be boiled out again, giving the meat a taste of half boiled beef, which is very insipid. Never cover a beefsteak while cooking. This should be pasted in plain letters in the cook room, for it is of the utmost importance. Place the spider, (or for a large steak, a dripping pan is better,) on the stove and put some fat shreds from the meat and a generous piece of sweet butter; when hot, sprinkle over half the salt to be used; have a care, however, not to salt too much; then, having well bruised, and with a sharp, heavy knife, hacked the tough fibers of the beef, lay it in, add the other half of the salt, a little pepper, and allow it to cook rather quickly on one side; then turn and cook the other a short time; when, done remove to a hot platter, dipping over it part of the gravy; add a little flour, water, salt and pepper, to the rest of the gravy, and scald, to eat on vegetables. The meal should be ready to serve as soon as the steak is done. If you buy steak in hot weather, which you wish to keep a day or two, never sprinkle on the salt and allow it to stand in that way, as it is sure to draw out the juices, and harden and toughen the beef. It may be cooked ready to turn, then set in a cool place and remain a day or two without taking any hurt; when wanted heat, quickly, turn and finish cooking, when it will taste fresh and new.

ROOTS AS MANURE.

It has been found that the roots of a good crop of red clover left in an acre of land after the removal of the crop weigh six thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, or from three to three and a half tons. The same examination gave the weight of an acre of rye roots at thirty-five hundred pounds, and of wheat roots at thirty-four hundred pounds. All of this matter is of course valuable for the use of such crops as may be grown during or after its decomposition. Clover is known superiority as a fertilizing crop, however, is not due alone to the greater amount of organic matter, taken mainly from the atmosphere, which its roots supply, but also to the position in which its stalks matter is deposited. The roots reach deeply into the soil, and on their decomposition they serve to draw moisture from the lower soil, and by the decomposition of fertilizing matter to a considerable depth they induce the descent of the roots of other crops to a point where they are much more sure of a supply of moisture during dry seasons than they could be if nearer the surface. Then again, these deeply penetrating roots traverse parts of the subsoil not heretofore open to vegetation, and in their decomposition they produce a chemical effect on the inorganic substances that lie along their courses, and help to render them, too, serviceable for future crops.

ENAMEL FOR COOKING UTENSILS.

To enamel the inside of copper cooking vessels in which acid fruit and vegetables are cooked, and thus prevent the formation of the so-called "verdigris," the following method is recommended: Twelve parts of unburnt gypsum and one part borax are finely powdered, intimately mixed, and fused in a crucible. The fused mass is then poured out, and after cooling is rubbed up to a paste with water. The copper vessel is to be coated inside with this preparation, applied by means of a brush, and the vessel placed in a moderately warm place, so that the coating may dry uniformly, after which it is subjected to a gradually increasing heat, till at length the preparation fuses. On cooling the vessel is found to be protected internally by a white opaque enamel, adhering very firmly to the copper, not chipping off by ordinary knocking and rubbing, and impervious to vegetable acids.

WEIGHT WITHOUT SCALES.

The following tables will very materially aid those housekeepers who do not have scales at hand to measure any article wanted. Allowance should be made for extraordinary dryness or excessive moisture of the articles needed:

Wheat flour	1 lb is....1 quart
Indian meal	1 lb 2 oz are....1 quart
Butter, when soft	1 lb is....1 quart
Loaf sugar, broken	1 lb is....1 quart
White sugar powdered	1 lb 1 oz are....1 quart
Best brown sugar	1 lb 2 oz are....1 quart
Eggs	10 are....1 lb.
Flour	8 quarts are....1 peck.
Flour	4 pecks are....1 bush.

LIQUORS, ETC.

Sixteen large tablespoonsful are	½ pint
Eight large tablespoonsful are	¼ gill
Four large tablespoonsful are	½ gill
Two gills are	½ pint
Two pints are	1 quart
Four quarts are	1 gallon
A common sized tumbler holds	½ pint
A common sized wineglass is	½ gill
A teacup is	½ gill
A large wineglass is	2ozs
A teaspoonful is	½ oz
Forty drops equal	1 teaspoonful.
Four teaspoonsful equal	1 tablespoonful

TO SMOKERS.

The *Herald of Health* gives these instructions to the tobacco-user who would reform: "It is impossible to quit the use of tobacco after it has become a settled habit, without more or less bad feeling and prostration. The man who would free himself from the curse of tobacco-using must make up his mind that he has a hard struggle to pass through, call all his will and power to his aid, and resolve to quit once and forever. The leaving off by degrees seldom succeeds. It is better to make the battle short, sharp and decisive. A thorough course of bathing, to eliminate the tobacco from the system, will make the struggle much less severe, and prove the greatest aid that can be given. The Turkish baths are best, if they can be had. If not accessible, the wet sheet, pack or vapor bath should be taken instead. There will not be much appetite, and but little food should be taken. Fruit is best. No drink but water, and that may be drank as freely as desired. To allay the craving for tobacco, hold cold water or pieces of ice in the mouth."

MICE IN HOT-BEDS.

When mice get into frames, as they often do, they produce a fearful amount of mischief in a few days, if not destroyed. This may easily be done by mixing sugar and butter on lard smooth ly together in which a little strychnine is incorporated, spread this on thin slices of bread, and cut into small cubes and distribute them among the plants, and, at the same time, place vessels of water in some convenient place, where they may drink. Or, if preferred, the phosphorus compound sold by druggists for this purpose may be used, but we have always had the best success with the first named mixture. In either case care must be taken that children do not have access to the prepared bits of bread.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

To such an extent is the adulteration of food carried in Great Britain that Parliament has been compelled to make stringent amendment to the act for the prevention of adulterations one of these amendments providing for the publication of the offender's name and place of business, in addition to fine and imprisonment. The extent to which adulteration is practiced in the tight little Island, is positively frightful. Bread is increased in bulk and weight by the addition of alum, potatoes and plaster of Paris. Milk is compounded of gum, starch, chalk, animal brains and water. Butter is expanded by the addition of lard and other animal fats. Dublin whisky is composed almost entirely of naptha spirit, with the addition of some flavoring extract. Even the poor man's beer is adulterated with cocculus indicus, salt, copperas, opium, Indian hemp, logwood, salts of lead, alum, etc. Sugar is sanded and mixed with white earth. Willow leaves and a peculiar colored earth are mixed with tea. In the United States, where food is much prosher and cheaper than in England, there is probably less adulteration; but still there is enough of it. The universal grievance with us, however, is short-weights. If any householder will buy a pair of scales and take the trouble to weigh each parcel as it is delivered, he will be astonished to find the extent to which petty thieving is carried on by the grocers and butchers. A detective association for the exposure of all dishonest tradesmen, would be a good thing.

TREATMENT OF HAMS.

To preserve hams through the summer make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams. After the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags, and get the best kind of sweet, well-made hay; cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with strings, put on a card with the year on it, to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will last five years, and will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams, as the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and it will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in.

HOG SPAVIN.

A gentleman in Sewickley has a horse which has a large swelling on the inner part of each knee or hock-joint, and small lumps on the vein on each side of the hock-joints, and asks the question: What is it is spavin and what shall be done with it? It is spavin, known as bog or blood spavin, caused by over-work or over-driving, or a sprain. It consists of an excessive secretion of the fluid by which the joint is lubricated, and if it will not yield to the application of lotion ointment, rubbed on the part morning and night, it should be treated by a surgeon. Sometimes the swelling is punctured and tightly bandaged, but this is dangerous. Supplies such as we have illustrated with numerous interesting cases from private practice. Information sent free. Will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DR. J. SWINDELL, DIXON'S DISPENSARY,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address as above. FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in ... Impotency, and all other diseases of the Sexual Organs. Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

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"Books for the Million!" What may mean? Why, DR. BOOTH'S MEDICAL WORKS, to be sure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should have them. Sent to sealed letter envelopes. Every volume 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address

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Is indespensable,
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
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AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
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FISH, FISH, FISH.

No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
No. 2 " "
No. 3 " "
In kits, half barrels, quarter barrel and kits.
No. 1 White Fish.
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Full weight; new goods in half and quarter barrels. Also spirit and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by

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For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of country produce.

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10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
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5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless sacks.
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50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
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No. 192

DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is estimated that France annually produces 1,100,000,000 gallons of wine, valued at $300,000,000.

The average Londoner is in the habit of mistaking disused wooden pumps for letter boxes, cramming his letters in the slits in which the handles were wont to work. Several pumps have been discovered to be filled with letters so put in.

A case has just been brought to a conclusion at the Liverpool Assizes, in which the next of kin disputed the will of an eccentric old man named Hayes, who had left the great bulk of his property to his god-son, on the ground that if his nearer relatives had it they would "drink it all away." The jury, however, established the validity of the will.

Readers of the London papers must have often noticed gifts of £1,000 each to different charities announced and anonymous, save that they are usually ascribed to three letters. It is now believed that this munificent donor, whose gifts during the week before last amounted to £10,000, is one of the nephews and heirs of the late Mr. Richard Thornton, who left about £4,000,000 sterling.

An almanac has been publish in the Armenian language, at Constantinople, for the first time. Among other interesting articles is one on the statistics of the race, according to which the Armenians are 4,200,000, of which 8,500,000 are in Turkey, outnumbering the Greeks, and 1,500,000 in Russia. The numbers in the English empire are stated at 15,000. The real capital of the race is Constantinople, where they appear to be nearly 200,000 in number.

The authorship of the following epitaph has been jokingly attributed to Mr. Gladstone:

Here lies the bones of Robert Lowe,
A faithless friend, a bitter foe.
Who shall pronounce, now he is dead,
Whither his restless soul has fled?
If to the realms of peace and love,
Concord no longer reigns above;
If it has found a lower level,
All must compassionate the devil.

In Japan young puppies are subject to an extraordinary modifying process soon after birth. The upper jaw is forced up an angle, carrying the lower one with it, which gives the head the slope of a child's. The eyes, too, are forced out of their natural plane, so that when the process is completed and the bones permanently fixed in their new position, the dog looks something like a weeping infant looking up. These distortions are kept as pets by the Japanese ladies of the upper ranks.

It is stated that one-third of the whole number of European children in India die under six months old; that eighty-five per cent. perish before they reach two years; and that out of one hundred infants born only eleven attain maturity. As a matter of fact, the first thing that strikes a stranger is the absence of English childlife. On the other hand, the most prominent feature in an Indian graveyard is the number of children's graves. The little mounds cluster thickest, and ——— proportion to the ——— or all in the ——— of children to adults ——— barracks or in civil life.

Sturdy old Captain H., of Cape Cod, was a widower, of good property, and in an evil hour married an admirable housekeeper, who soon taught him who was commanding officer. It was whispered that the relations of the first Mrs. H. were especially obnoxious to her successor. "Where's that nice old woman you have?" inquired one of the neighbors. "Why, he's dead," was the response; "couldn't stand it." "Couldn't stand what?" "Why, don't you understand?" said the Captain slyly. "He dropped down dead from barking at my first wife's relations!"

A play called "The Happy Land" was suppressed by the Lord Chamberlain in London, because it caricatured the three great statesmen, Gladstone, Ayrton and Lowe. The management announced that the three comedians would no longer "make up" for these characters, but the interdiction insured the success of the piece. Much indignation was expressed in theatrical circles throughout the capital city, and a meeting was called, at which the relations between the Lord Chamberlain and the managers were duly considered. The broad question was debated why the theatres are denied from a privilege which is enjoyed, without the possibility of interruption, by every satirical print that is ornamented with political caricatures.

At the last examination in the Lyceum of Pesth, two bright young Magyar matriculants came forward to engage in an oratorical contest. The Emperor and Empress were among the auditors, and the youths were worthy of the presence in which they contested. One of them was the son of Deak, the renowned Hungarian patriot, and the other a representative of one of the great princely Magyar families. The subject chosen for discussion was the character of Washington, young Deak taking up the cudgels in defence of the father of his country, while his aristocratic competitor took the other side. The royal family impartially applauded both of the boys, though it may be doubted whether the character of Washington underwent any serious change because of the debate.

A census of the Sandwich Islands has recently been taken, which shows the total population of the kingdom to be 56,897. For a considerable period the population of these islands has been steadily decreasing. In 1832 the number of inhabitants was estimated at 130,000; in 1851 a census showed the number to be 69,800, of whom 2,716 were foreign born; in 1866 another census was taken, giving a total of 62,956, of whom 4,194 were foreigners; and in 1871 this latest census was ordered, showing 56,897 population, of whom 5,366 are foreigners. Thus the total steadily decreases, although the number and rate of foreign birth increases. Of the natives, 49,044 are full-blooded and 2,487 half-breeds. Of the foreigners there are 1,938 Chinese, 889 Americans, 619 from Great Britain, 226 Germans, 88 French and 395 Portuguese, other nations having smaller numbers.

The English papers contain the returns of the cost of the poor of London during 1872. The total expenditure for the relief of metropolitan paupers amounted last year to the sum of $8,784,645, being only two millions less than the sum expended for the support of all the paupers in the United States, according to the returns collected by General Walker. The number of paupers in London is about 130,000, so that their cost per head is equal to $67.60. General Walker found that in 1870 the total number of people dependent on public charity in the United States was 116,102, showing an average cost per head of $94. Taking into account the enormous saving effected by centralized administration as compared with one spread over innumerable counties of this Union, the administration of our pauper relief fund can fairly enough challenge superiority over that of London.

The Neusiedel Lake, near the western frontier of Hungary, has for several years been dried up. The neighboring inhabitants, believing that this state of affairs would continue, commenced sowing grass seed on the exposed surface, and thus had formed a sod suitable for pasture. They had also commenced building houses, and the Arch Duke Albert had erected an elegant edifice, which he called "New Mexico." Very recently, however, the water commenced breaking out from the fissures in the bottom, and this, together with a violent inundation, has turned Neusiedel again into a lake, with the waves dashing against its ancient shores. All the buildings and crops have been destroyed, and although the waters may subside into the subterranean depth beneath, yet it is believed, from the damage done, that no further attempts will be made to cultivate the ground if again exposed. Neusiedel Lake, when in its ordinary condition, is twenty-three miles long by seven miles broad, and from nine to thirteen feet deep.

The Midland Railway Company is one of the leading railway corporations of Great Britain. It now operates nine hundred miles of road, and will soon operate thirteen hundred miles, having its northern termini at Edinburg and Glasgow, and lateral lines touching every important city in England. The action it has taken in accepting the American railway system of Pullman cars, etc., cannot fail, therefore, to be attended with very important results. The railway system of England is familiar to the tourist, but not to the untraveled Yankee. The common English railway coach is twenty-eight feet in length, and divided into four compartments, entered at the side. They are not remarkable for any great elegance of finish, although the first class coaches are handsomely upholstered. They are supported upon four wheels, which, unlike the car trucks used on American railroads, are unyielding and rigid at curves in the track. On new American railroads such an arrangement of wheels could not be used at all. Luggage is carried in "vans" made for the purpose, and on top of the coaches, and never checked as in America. When passengers reach their destination, ladies and gentlemen must attend personally to selecting their baggage, thereby causing, as compared with the admirable system of checking in this country, much trouble and annoyance.

Live While You Live.

An excellent place to replenish the "inner man" with a good substantial meal is at Caperton's' Dining Saloon, No. 50 Market street. The table is served with all the delicacies and luxuries the market affords, while last but not least may be mentioned the cleanliness and apple-pie order of the establishment throughout. Try the comfortable influence of one of Caperton's dinners.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

By melting down the waste clippings, &c., of hard rubber, and dissolving the mass, when cold, in benzole or spirits of turpentine, an excellent varnish may be made, which dries rapidly, adheres firmly to metals, and is well adapted for electrical apparatus.

According to the Abbe Moigno, there is, in a single district of South America of about 488 square miles, a quantity of soda nitre equal to 63,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, for 1,393 years; and still larger quantities of this salt are found at the foot of the Cordilleras.

The following coating has proved very effective in preventing the penetration of moisture on the weather side of walls: Pitch, 50 lbs.; rosin, 80 lbs.; red ocher, 6 lbs.; fine brick dust, 12 lbs.; all boiled together, with constant stirring, and then sufficient oil of turpentine—about one-quarter the volume of the above—added to cause it to spread rapidly. It is to be laid on as thin as possible with a bristle brush.

It is well known that leather articles, kept in stables, soon become brittle in consequence of ammoniacal exhalations, which affect both harness hanging up in such localities and the shoes of those who frequent them. The usual applications of grease are not always sufficient to meet this difficulty; but it is said that by adding to them a small quantity of glycerine the leather will be kept continually in a soft and pliable condition.

Prof. Bottger states that ammonia-sulphate of iron, with suitable batteries, gives beautiful results in the electrical deposition of iron in thin films or thick plates, according to the process with double salts of iron described by him about 26 years ago. This has proved of great practical value in the preservation of engraved copper plates from wear in printing, by covering them with a thin film of this peculiarly hard, steel-like iron.

Prof. Church, of Cirencester, the eminent agricultural chemist, announces that sulphite of lime appears to exercise a very remarkable influence in arresting the spread of decay in potatoes affected by the potatoe disease. In one experiment the salt was dusted over some tubers, partially decayed from this cause, as they were being stowed away. Some months afterward the potatoes were found to have suffered no further injury. A similar trial with diseased lime proved to be much less effective.

A very portable traveling bed is manufactured by Saunerman, of Flensburg, Germany, which can be rolled up like a shawl in a cylindrical form, 23 to 27½ inches long and 7 to 9½ inches in diameter, the price ranging from $5 50 to $22, according to size and quality. It consists of a light hair mattress, including single or double air pillows, a fine woolen coverlet, a camp-stool, attachments and cords for adapting the mattress as a hammock, and apparatus for filling the pillows with air.

A new substance for cleaning and whitening silks and woolens consists of a weak solution of the sulphuret of sodium, or of potassium, this having the ——— able effect in ren——— ing a very remarkable ———moving the fat from the wool and the gum from silk. In the case of silk the bath must be boiling; but for woolen the temperature of the alkaline sulphuret should not exceed 122 degrees F. The more gum there is on the fibers of the silk the greater is the amount of the sulphuret needed in the solution. The alum-inates of soda and potassa have also been used for the same purpose.

Articles of woolen clothing, washed in ordinary soap and water, not only shrink, but acquire a peculiar fatty odor, due to the decomposition of the soap by the lactic and acetic acids present in the perspiration, and consequent precipitation of the greater part of the soap in the fiber of the wool. According to Prof. Artus, both of these effects can be prevented by steeping the articles for several hours in a warm, moderately concentrated solution of washing soda; then after the addition of some warm water and few a drops of ammonia, washing them out, and rinsing them in lukewarm water.

Apple, pear and walnut wood, especially of fine grain, give perfect imitations of ebony under the following treatment: Boil in a glazed vessel, with water, 4 oz. gall-nuts, 1 oz. logwood chips, ½ oz. vitrol, and ½ oz. crystalized verdigris; filter while warm, and brush the wood with the hot solution a number of times. The wood, thus stained black, is then to be coated two or three times (being allowed to dry completely after each coating) with a solution of 1 oz. pure iron filings, in a quart of good wine vinegar. This is to be prepared hot, and allowed to cool before use.

A new disease threatens to impair the usefulness of the timothy grass (*Phleum pratense L*), the great favorate of our agriculturists. It was first observed in Silesia, and Prof. J. Kuhn ascertained its cause to be a parasitical fungus (*Sphæria typhina* Pers). A dense tissue of a grayish white color forms usually at the third joint above the ground, though it sometimes appears at the lower nodes. Propagating organs (*gonidia*) developed rapidly, and Mr. de Barry believes the mycelium of the parasite to be perennial in the stem; its origin is, as yet, unknown. Early cutting, and pasturing by sheep are recommended as means of preventing it spreading.

According to Prof. de Bary, the wax found in plants is not a simple coating on the surface, as if laid on with a brush, but consists of a dense forest of minute hairs of wax, each having one end on the epidermis, the other either rising straight up or curled and curled among his neighbors. A microscopic examination always reveals the true form. The locality in which the wax is first detected is the cuticle and the elements of the epidermic cells, and not the slightest trace is seen in the cell contents or in the chlorophyle. Certain insects also appear to be coated with whitish hairs, which are, in reality, composed entirely of wax.

The addition of one part of carbolic acid to 80 parts of the fluid India ink, while it does not impair its fluidity, causes it to dry rapidly even in heavy lines, so that they can be varnished over. The proper amount of carbolic acid to be added in any case may be ascertained by adding drop by drop the ordinary apothecary's solution of it in alcohol until varnishing does not affect the definition of a test line by causing it to run. The addition of too much carbolic acid is indicated by the transparency of the line and the inability to draw fine lines, a condition easily remedied by the addition of more of the fluid ink.

A CALIFORNIA MONSTER.

The Murderer of Eight Women—A Brother Killed in Attempting to Liberate the Prisoner.

A few weeks ago a criminal, who gave the name of Mortimer, was tried in Sacramento, California, for the murder of a woman who had been his paramour. He was sentenced to death. It was said that he had destroyed the lives of eight women with whom he had maintained illicit relations. No darker record of crime was ever made than that which was cited against him at his last trial. A few days since the keeper of the jail at Sacramento where Mortimer was confined, was startled by the ringing of a bell in the interior of the jail, to which none but an intruder or prisoner who had broken from his cell could obtain access. He took his revolver and entered the inner enclosure, when he was confronted by a person with a revolver in his hand and his face concealed by a white handkerchief. The keeper fired instantly and with effect as the disguised man, who fled across the prison in the direction of Mortimer's cell, before which he fell and died. It was the brother of the criminal, a young man who resided in Lyon, Mass., where he maintained a respectable character. His brother had gone from home fifteen years ago, and in the interval nothing had been heard from him until the recent receipt of a letter signifying that he was in peril of his life, and beseeching his brother to come to him. No way of aiding the wretched murderer appeared possible except through the daring stratagem of scaling the prison walls and taking the chance of overpowering the jailor and liberating the prisoner. The procession of Mr. Mortimer's victims must pass frequently before him in the night season. To them will now be added the image of his brother, who perished in the effort to rescue him from a fate which he should have met long ago, and who seems to have deserved a better kinsman and better fate.

A Smart School Inspector.

The Colony of Victoria has school-houses and likewise local committees of inspection. That these schools are under the most brilliant and successful superintendence these reports of the committeemen attest:

"Visted this school and found present 25½ things in a orderly manner and to the satesfaction of all with whom I here conversat with.

"[——— on the local comtee visted this school, and found pesent 27 children and to all apperence everything going on all wright and Mr. ——— given satisfaction to all parts.

"I have this day visted the scholl, well concercted, great improvement.

"Viseted the school, roods very hevvey, small attendance.

"Visited the school, found all in good ourder and getting on weel.

"Visited the school, which I found In very effecient state.

"Made a visit to school, everything in good order, but a terable storm outside.

"Visited the school, orrganicasion very indifferent, pensils to short."

HOME NEWS.

OAKDALE, PA.

The Fair—A Grand Display—Florists and Sewing Machine Men Present in Force—A Large Assortment of Agricultural Implements, Poultry, Sheep and Cattle—Upwards of a Thousand Persons Present.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OAKDALE, May 2, 1873.

Messrs Editors: Although Thursday was a very unpleasant day for the Oakdale Fair—the day not being at all fair—the Fair turned out to be a very pleasant affair, and the day being damp, as might be expected, it was *anything but "dry."* We arrived at the ground early in the morning, being greeted, as we neared the place, by the melodious sounds of the Oakdale Brass Band. We feel disposed to congratulate our Oakdale friends on the marked improvement in the town during the last year, many buildings having been erected, streets improved, board walks laid, etc. We would also thank them for the kindness and hospitality they showed to their guests. The Fair was held in the same place as last season, in a beautiful meadow adjoining the north end of the town, this being a place easy of access and well adapted to the purpose. Upon our arrival, the first thing that attracted our attention was the care that had been manifested in the preparing of the grounds. The Committee of Arrangements are undoubtedly deserving of praise as skilful and efficient managers.

One portion of their ground had been set aside for a race track, another for agricultural implements, pens had been constructed for cattle and sheep, and a large portion of the ground was occupied by the poultry men. A barn was located in one end of the meadow which was large enough to serve for the different halls that are usually found at our Agricultural Fairs.

In this mammoth hall the florists and sewing machine men were the principal exhibitors, although various artistes were there placed before the public gaze by others.

Mr. Newton, of Oakdale, exhibited the largest collection and greatest variety of flowers, his assortment comprising the most of our common, with a great many of the rarer, varieties of our garden plants.

The Lebanon nursery, as usual, was well represented. Although Mr. Backstoe had not as large a collection as he generally has, yet he had enough to sustain his deserved reputation as a florist. It is quite uncommon to see Floral Hall filled in such an extensive manner as early in the Spring, especially when we take into consideration the backwardness of our last season. The spectators, which at all times crowded the hall, especially about noon during the heavy rain, evidently appreciated the show, and many of them availed themselves of this opportunity to make additions to their private collections. At least eight sewing machine companies were represented by their agents. The agents of these machines, the Domestic, Weed, American, Wilson Shuttle and others, displayed many fine specimens of their workmanship.

There was a large assortment of agricultural and other implements on exhibition, S. Hare & Son representing the Champion Machines, Scobie, Reed & Smith the Russel Machines and hay tedder, F. W. Conway, Buckeye hay-rake; J. Turner, Superior mowing machine and the Utility washer.

We also observed among other implements Brother Reinaman's celebrated churn (dog power) and the Hexendorn plow.

Messrs. Wright & Hughes showed samples of their ——— workmanship as coach builders, as did Mr. R. Campbell, all of which was very elegant. On passing from this we would next speak of the pantry. There were above fifty coops present, they being owned by Messrs. Glenn & Gregg, of Noblestown; Evans and Dyer, Allegheny City; Eben. East Liberty; Miller, Cook & Gladden, McDonald's Station, and A. A. Miller, of Oakdale. Among the many were light and dark Brahmas, buff, partridge and golden spangled Cochins, Hamburgs, games, game bantams, Houdans, Dominecque and other varieties of chickens; bronze, white and wild turkeys; Aylesbury and Rouen ducks, and Bremen geese. Dominecque chickens of the Dole & Co. exhibition had received awards at the late poultry exhibition at Pittsburgh. All of them were first-class specimens of the several breeds enumerated, and some of them were of very superior excellence, especially those of Mr. A. A. Miller, he having the largest and most varied collection present.

So far as we could learn, none of the sheep exhibitors had come from a distance, they mostly living in the vicinity of Oakdale. We are pleased to learn that the breeding of fine wooled sheep and good cattle has in this region been made a specialty for years, and some of the exhibitors at this fair certainly deserve encouragement since they have now the laurels as breeders, not only in Western Pennsylvania, but also in adjoining States. Among the more successful of these we would mention W. A. Herriot.

Altogether there were about a dozen pens of sheep owned by Messrs. Matthews, Glenn, Herriot, J. W. Nesbit, J. Walker, G. Walker, G. W. Baldwin, and Cook.

There was a good display of well-bred cattle. Among the prominent exhibitors were M. B. Brown, Levi Gregg, Jr., H. Backstoe, they exhibiting thorough bred and grade Aldernies; J. McDonald, W. A. Herriot and A. Wilson, thorough-bred and grade short horns, and R. A. Morrow, Devon cattle.

There were animals in each of these classes of superior merit.

On account of the wet weather the race track was in poor order, and hence it was impossible to have the contest in speed that was anticipated, although a little trot was indulged in between showers. There were many fine teams, some of which were well mated; also some good "steppers," among which were "Bones," "Early," and others.

We were truly sorry the day was so unfavorable, for had it been pleasant the fair would have been a grand success.

Probably there were upwards of a thousand persons present before noon, after which the crowd received but little augment except from the Oakdale Normal Institute, which was represented by both teachers and pupils —they numbering altogether one hundred and thirty-five. They marched into the grounds in good order during the heaviest of the rain, they being escorted by a brass band. We were pleased to learn that the academy is in a flourishing condition and meets so largely with the patronage of the people.

We have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to thank the various contributors for their presence, and suppose also the ladies for their presence which had its usual cheering effect.

The office-seekers as usual complimented the Fayette Farmer's Club upon their success.

In this we would join in with them, and, if possible, add more—for it was a real success and undoubtedly will have a good effect in the community. Wishing them still more success in their next effort, we remain yours, respectfully.

K.

Choice Groceries.

Hotel keepers and housekeepers, who wish to secure something superior in the line of fine groceries, teas &c., &c., should bestow their patronage upon the old established house of Messrs. L. J. Blanchard & Co., No. 396 Penn street. This house has long had a reputation for superiority in this respect and yet, by being satisfied with reasonable profits, has been enabled to offer inducements in the way of low prices that are not excelled by any other establishment.

A specialty is made by the firm of teas, coffees and spices, and their stock of these goods is very full, fresh and excellent. They also have canned fruits, foreign and domestic fruits, sugars—a very superior stock—and to which they invite attention. All goods will be delivered to any part of the two cities.

Messrs. Blanchard & Co., also attend to the wants of wholesale purchasers, and solicit a share of such patronage. They merely destire dealers to come and examine their stock and learn their prices, and then do better elsewhere if they can.

Mourning Department.

Black Hernanis,
Black silk warp cashmeres,
Black delaines,
Black delaines all wool,
Black bombazines,
Black Australian crape,
Black barrtz,
Black drap de alma,
Black drap de ete,
Black Thibbet shawls,
Black crape veils, "extra size."

We are now able to offer to persons needing mourning outfits, one of the largest and most varied assortments of goods of this kind that is to be found in this city, as we pay especial attention to this department of our business, always procuring the newest articles to be found, and buying the best qualities, and sell them at prices within the reach of all.

Jos. W. Spencer.

95 Market street, formerly J. B. McFadden's jewelry store.

A Perplexing Question.

It is often a perplexing question with gentlemen of fine taste, who prefer neatness to flash, and comfort to loud style, as to where they can have their wishes in this respect carried out by their tailors. With the multitude of establishments in the city, one would suppose this to be an easy matter to decide, but it is not, because of the fact that in these days of shoddy there are many who *will* place flash above neatness. There is one man engaged in the business, Mr. M. Tiegel, whose No. 47 North Diamond street, Allegheny, however, who never offends in this respect, and yet always keeps up to the demands of the finest taste. Mr. Hockett, with his usual good luck, has away from his house nothing but garments that will stand the test of wear and tear, will fit comfortably and will *always* present a neat appearance as long as the cloth holds together. A number of gentlemen have left his shop, and are now patrons, and others who make a trial in the same direction we are sure will be satisfied.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

The rush of trade at the house of Messrs. Thomas Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street, is well attested by the fact that already they have received a second full stock of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they are prepared to manufacture in the shortest notice into suits for gentlemen. The stock embraces a full line of all the freshest styles of cloths, cassimeres, &c., which came direct from the manufacturers, and in color and material are of the newest styles and finest character. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. claim to have a stock of goods that has never been excelled in this city, and a cursory examination of it certainly seems to fully corroborate this claim. We know they can make suits to fit and suits to wear, and that gentlemen who patronize them will never have reasonable cause for grumbling. Their prices are reasonable and their goods of the best quality, while in finish and style they are equal to the best.

No. 53 Smithfield Street.

At the above number is to be found a first class merchant tailoring establishment, presided over by B. Tiegel, the prince of cutters and fitters, who has received an extensive and fashionable assortment of the very best quality of cloths, cassimeres, and vesting, which he will make into suits, that cannot fail to render complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. Mr. Tiegel will not permit a suit to leave his hands unless it be tip-top in every respect, both of shape and make.

Vehicles Repaired.

Special attention is given to repairing of vehicles of all kinds at L. J. Richards & Bro.'s Novelty Carriage Works, on Center street, near Penn avenue, and opposite the entrance to the Allegheny Cemetery. Messrs. Richards & Bro. have a very large shop, a full corps of hands, and every facility for the prompt fulfillment of any contract they may undertake. They are, besides, practical mechanics themselves, and personally supervise all work sent to their shop, so that everything is done on the square.

Messrs. Richards & Bro. also manufacture vehicles of all descriptions, and have achieved a special success in the building of light wagons for use in the city. Quite a number of these are now daily to be seen on the streets, and everywhere they have given satisfaction.

For new work or repairing the Novelty Works is the place to leave orders, as prices are low and all the work warranted.

Reputation Sustained!

Messrs. Garber & Williams, who succeeded the old firm of Higby, Cust & Co., at 179 Liberty street, have well sustained the reputation of that old house in the China, Glass and Queensware trade, and that is awarding them the very highest praise. The new firm is one of enterprise, and there is nothing in the whole range of the trade that cannot be found in their store. They have made arrangements by which they can import the very latest designs direct from Europe, and as soon as they are manufactured, so that their buyers here get they advantage of the first novelties, and that, too, at a price that defies competition. Messrs. Garber & Williams also deal in the less expensive grades of queensware and glassware and are prepared to furnish as good bargains in any department of the trade as can be had in the market. Housekeepers in replenishing their stocks should remember this firm 179 Liberty street.

To Furniture Buyers.

Furniture buyers will find it to their advantage to look in at the stock of this class of goods to be seen at the firm of Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co., No. 152 Federal street, Allegheny. The firm's facilities for supplying the demand for furniture are not surpassed by any other house in the two cities. Their stock consists of the latest designs and are finished in the most elegant manner. To those desiring to purchase we suggest that they call, as the prices of their goods are as low as any other establishment in the neighborhood.

The firm also pay attention to upholstering work, and have practical and experienced men to attend to this branch of the business, and guarantee satisfaction. They have in store some fine specimens of their work in this department, and for further references can point to a number of our best houses, where they were engaged. Anything entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Where to get Pure Liquors.

It is well to known where to get reliable liquors, and for a fine article of old rye whisky a house is to be found at No. 355 Liberty street, and Mr. James K. Lanahan is the gentlemanly proprietor. We know of no house that we could more readily recommend, for Mr. Lanahan is known as an upright business man, and of strict integrity. When he says that the liquor he sells is pure, it may be relied upon that it is. His stock comprises the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, Superior Jamaica Rum, celebrated Genuine Champagnes, delicious Malaga and rare Old Port Wines, rare Old Monongahella, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Medical Blackberry Brandy, Imported Ales and Rhine Wines. Call upon Mr. James K. Lanahan if you want pure liquors for medicinal, family or any other purposes, and remember that he can be found at No. 355 Liberty street.

Spring and Summer Suits.

Messrs. Wm. Respenhide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, invite the attention of gentlemen to their new stock of goods for spring and summer wear. The stock embraces all the finest varieties of imported goods, together with the best productions of American looms and is fully equal to anything the house has ever before offered to patrons. The assortment embraces some very beautiful new patterns in vestings, coatings and pantaloon goods, and the whole stock is all fresh and novel. The firm secured much of the goods on favorable terms, and are prepared to divide with their patrons. Gentlemen will be well suited with spring and summer goods if they make their purchases of Respenhelde & Co.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

H. Sutmeyer Bros. & Co., No. 143 Federal street, southwest corner of Diamond, Allegheny City, have opened up a large and well-assorted stock of ready-made clothing for men, youths, boys and children. This house is well-known as one in every respect reliable, and from their experience in the business, and their facilities for the manufacture of dress suits, parties may rest assured of having their taste gratified. Those, therefore, who may desire ready-made clothing, or those who may wish suits made to order, in first-class style, and in the most fashionable manner, should call at once on H. Messrs. Sutmeyer & Co., and examine their elegant suits and patterns. mws

A Story With a Moral.

"Why, how's this," said a gentleman as he paused a moment in front of a friend's store, "Straightened out, now?" "Have a policy in the Teutonia too and I'm glad to be again convinced that it's so safe."

The Teutonia is located at 206 East Ohio street, Allegheny, and insurers who want to take out a policy in a safe institution can be accomodated there.

Fine Furniture at Reasonable Rates.

Those ——— have not examined the unusually large stock of elegant furniture to be found at the warerooms of J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of railroad crossing), would do well to make such examination at their earliest opportunity. Every floor of their extensive establishment is piled up with furniture of every style and description, their facilities enabling them to manufacture the finest qualities at reasonable rates. And do not forget to examine their patent bed-sofa, a luxurious article of which they have the exclusive manufacture.

A Noted Place.

Perhaps no where else outside of Pittsburgh in the United States, could such a place be found as the new cigar parlors at Mr. S. A. Barr's, No. 132 Smithfield street, where a gentleman can lounge an hour away pleasantly with a friend in a *tete a tete*, and at the same time enjoy the pleasures of a good cigar. Mr. Barr has fitted up the new parlors and elegantly furnished parlors for the accommodation of his customers, also keeps on hand one of the choicest stocks of Havana and domestic segars to be found in this city. His stocks of ether kinds, pipes, &c., in his line are also complete as any to be found in the city. Call upon S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street, if you want a good segar.

Allegheny Trunk Store.

Messrs. J. S. Gee & Co., of No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny, are manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in trunks, valises, traveling bags, saddles and harness. They are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch, with a quality of goods that has no superior in our market. They have adopted as their motto, "quick sales and small profits," and are selling goods at very reasonable rates.

That "Box" Robbery.

We cannot take much stock in the announcement that interested parties as a last resort propose to sweep away the mystery that surrounds that box robbery by using one of Mardorf's safes; but we do know that good housewives now adopt and universally recognize the fact that the Mardorf is par excellence the broom for the household. The fact is attested by the large sales. All the grocers keep the Mardorf.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse carriages and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

The Weed Sewing Machine will prove most satisfactory in the varied uses of a family machine. Call at 116 Market street.

The Weed Sewing Machine is adjustable to any kind of work. 116 Market street.

Fishing Tackle

Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. lm-TTHS

The Weed Sewing Machine is sold on terms to suit the times—easy payments. For particulars call at 116 Market street.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

It is not wise to put off until the heats of summer have commenced the invigorating process which would have secured the system, in advance, against this uncomfortable force. By toning the stomach, liver, and bowels in the spring months with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and continuing to take this harmless but powerful vegetable invigorant during the summer. It is quite certain that even persons who are naturally delicate and deficient in vital force may escape the ills of indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, nervous debility and mental oppression, which the always-No. 47 North Diamond street, Allegheny, however, who never offends in this respect, and yet always keeps up to the demands of the finest taste. Mr. Hockett, with his usual good luck, has away from his house nothing but garments that will stand the test of wear and tear, will fit comfortably and will *always* present a neat appearance as long as the cloth holds together. A number of gentlemen have left his shop, and are now patrons, and others who make a trial in the same direction we are sure will be satisfied.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 100 FOURTH AVENUE. Carriages furnished for Funerals, Showcase Coffins, and a full line of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Improved Metallic Burial Cases. Church and open day and night. Hearse and Carriage furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Burial Robes of every description. Terms cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants. Cut Flowers in every design.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
114 Smithfield street.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.
Over 200 millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by tags becoming detached. All Express Companies use them. *Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.* apl7-55-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, JUNE 2D, 1873:

No. 1. Final account of John E. Bauer, Administrator *pendente lite* of George Gumbert, deceased; filed February 6, 1873.

No. 2. Final account of Charles W. Nordsick, deceased, Guardian of minor children of Dietrich H. Kruse, deceased; filed February 6, 1873.

No. 3. Account of Abigail Ahlstedt, Administratrix of the estate of Jacob Mostet, deceased; filed February 7, 1873.

No. 4. Final account of William Halpin, Executor of the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased; filed February 8, 1873.

No. 5. Account of George Black, deceased, Administrator of Mary M. Gough, deceased; filed by Administrators of George Black, deceased; filed February 8, 1871.

No. 6. Final account of John Meyerhoffer, Guardian of Catharine Ruckvigor; filed Februa y 12, 1873.

No. 7. Final account of Henry Johnston, Administrator of Charles Barclay, deceased; filed February 12, 1873.

No. 8. First and final account of Isaac Kerr, Guardian of Mary F. Applegate; filed February 18th, 1873.

No. 9. First account of James F. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Belle Wilson, dec'd; filed February 19, 1873.

No. 10. Final account of Samuel Dickson, Administrator of Jacob H. Lewis, dec'd; filed February 14, 1873.

No. 11. Second account of John Morrison, Actiug Executor of Wm. Robinson, Jr., dec'd; filed February 14, 1873.

No. 12. Final account of Phillip J. Meyer, Executor of John George Yoest, deceased; filed February 15, 1873.

No. 13. Final account of R. H. Gray and J. B. McDonough, Executors of Robert Shaw, dec'd; filed February 15, 1873.

No. 14. Final account of Mary Curry and Charles Gumbert, Administrators of James Curry, dec'd; filed February 17, 1873.

No. 15. Final account of W. J. Mask and John Cottom, Executors of Belle Anderson, dec'd; filed February 17, 1873.

No. 16. Final account of Peter Boyer and Margaret Cochran, Executors of James Cochran, dec'd; filed February 19, 1873.

No. 17. Account of S. G. Krehan, Administrator of Daniel Quail, deceased; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 18. Final account of the Executors of the estate of John Uhler, Sr., dec'd; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 19. Final account of Edward Williams, Administrator of the estate of Fanny B own, deceased; filed February 20, 1874.

No. 20. Final account of Thomas Penny, Administrator of E. H. Gardner, dece sed; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 21. Final account of Lambelin Benz, deceased, Guardian of Ferdinand Trag ess; filed by Executor of said Lambelin Benz, deceased; filed February 21, 1873.

No. 22. Final distribution account of Joseph Harper, executor of David Harper, deceased; filed February 25, 1873.

No. 23. Final account of Wm. H. Forsyth, Administrator of John S. Forsyth, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 24. First and final account of E. Y. Patterson and Mary Miller Patterson, executors of Wilson Abraham Patterson, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 25. Final account of Sophia Auchenbloss, Executrix of estate of Henry Auchenbloss, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 26. Account of Thomas Bingham, Executor of the estate of Edward Sneller, deceased; filed March 19, 1873.

No. 27. Final account of Mary A. Dunn, Administratrix of John C. Dunn, deceased; filed March 1, 1873.

No. 28. Final account of W. A. Lowe, Esq., Administrator of Mary Burke, deceased; filed March 3, 1873.

No. 29. Final account of Henry Heinrich, Administrator of Earnest Burkert, deceased; filed March 31, 1873.

No. 30. Final account of Patrick Kane and David L. Mitchell, Executors of Patrick McGonigle, deceased; filed March 31, 1873.

No. 31. Final account of Jacob and Edward Boober, Executors of Jacob Boober, deceased; filed March 4, 1874.

No. 32. Partial account of Samuel G. Pollock, Henry G. Fonke and Alpha Gill, Executors of Jos. Pollock, deceased; filed March 6, 1873.

No. 33. Final account of Nancy Ann Taylor, Executrix of Wm. Taylor, deceased; filed March 6, 1873.

No. 34. Final account of Wm. Halpin, Executor of the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased; filed February 7, 1873.

No. 35. Account of Peter Ivory, Administrator of John Kerr, dec'd; filed March 10, 1873.

No. 36. Final account of Jane Kerr, Executrix of Thomas Allen, deceased; filed by Administrators of Jane Kerr, dec'd; filed March 10, 1873.

No. 37. Final account of Wm. Hamilton, Executor of Wm. Hamilton, deceased; filed March 10, 1873.

No. 38. Final account of John J. Balph, administrator of John Balph, deceased; filed March 11, 1873.

No. 39. Final account of Rose T. Boyle and Sarah A. McPherson, Administrators of the estate of Archibald McPherson, deceased; filed March 11, 1873.

No. 40. Final account of John Sheplar, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Sheplar, deceased; filed March 12, 1873.

No. 41. Final account of William A. Payne, Executor of Mary P. Applegate; filed February 18th, 1873.

No. 42. Account of James Miller, Executor of Jas. Lind, deceased; filed March 13, 1873.

No. 43. Final account of Mary Curry and Charles Gumbert, Administrators of James Curry,

LIST OF LICENSES.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Miller John, eating house, No. 264 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny..... 100
Moll Appollus, eating house, No. 119 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny..... 100
Meyer John, eating house, No. 158 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny..... 100
Millef Joseph, eating house, No. 499 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny..... 100
Malser Charles, eating house, Nos. 141 and 143 Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny..... 100
Mani Nicholas, eating house, No. 1104 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh 100
Muscher Christopher, eating house, corner Smallman and Twenty-eighth streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Maguire Ann, eating house, No. 112 Bingham street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Millbower Catharine, eating house, No. 470 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.... 100
Moerch Ferdinand, eating house, No. Josephine street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh 100
Martin Adam, eating house, No. 973 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Miller Andrew, eating house, No. 212 Penn street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh 100
Miller John, eating house, No. 781 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Matters John, eating house, Washington Pike, Tuhlphocken township..... 100
Mason F. J., eating house, corner Twentieth and R. R. streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh 100
Miller Robert, eating house, No. 127 Twenty-first street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Miller Benedict, eating house, No. — Fins street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh
McMahon Ellen, eating house, No. 1 Webster street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh 100
McGlaughlin, Patrick, eating house, No. Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh 100
McChesney Robert, eating house, No. 481 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
McGinley James, eating house, No. 986 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.. 100
McCorry John, eating house, No. — Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
McIntyre Tully, eating house, No. 665 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
McNamarra B., eating house, No. — Ferer Road, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.. 100
McCagh John, eating house, No. 2 Walnut street, Ninth ward, Allegheny..... 100
McGill Mary, eating house, No. 395 Beaver avenue, First ward, Allegheny..... 100
McCallister James, tavern, No. 88 Irwin avenue, Second ward, Allegheny..... 300
McNally Thomas, tavern, No. 565 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny..... 300
McKain William, tavern, No. 95 Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny..... 300
McCagh John, tavern, No. 74 Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny..... 300
McCambridge John, tavern, No. 668 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McKelvy Patrick, tavern, Nos. 272 and 274 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh... 300
McFadden Stephen, tavern, No. — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.. 300
McGrath John, tavern, No. 204 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McElhenny J. L., tavern, No. — Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
McGregor James, tavern, No. 112 Wylie avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McAtee Peter, tavern, No. 27 High street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McCarthy John, tavern, corner Thirty-third street and Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh 400
McCombs C. D., tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McGuire James, tavern, No. 397 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
McGarr Edward, tavern, No. 10 Webster avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McLoper Jonathan, tavern, No. 1109 Penn avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McTiernan E. C., tavern, corner Carson and Soda streets, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh 300
McWilliams David, tavern, No. 2 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McKeag Isaac, tavern, No. 451 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McBride Patrick, tavern, No. 205 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh
McBride Daniel, tavern, No. 20 Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McCusker Owen, tavern, No. 1255 Penn street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McDonough Patrick, tavern, No. 17 Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McLaughlin Francis, tavern, No. 58 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McNulty Thomas, tavern, No. 1821 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh 300
McDonald Thomas, tavern, No. 913 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McDermott Edward, tavern, No. — Carson street, Thirty-third ward, Pittsburgh 300
McLaughlin Patrick, tavern, No. 284 Second avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh... 300
McGarvey Owen, tavern, No. 104 Seventh avenue, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McGrady Patrick, tavern, No. 1-11 Irwin avenue, Second Ward, Allegheny. 300
McDonough J. D., tavern, No. 258 Fifth avenue, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McGlone John, tavern, No. 17 Ferry Square, First Ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McPetridge Wm. J., tavern, No. 156 Pike street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McGee Peter, tavern, No. 100 Webster street, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh..... 350
McCall Frank, tavern, No. — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.. 300
McKee Joseph, tavern, No. 189 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McKinney J. N., tavern, No. 13 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McAteer Hugh, tavern, No. — Braddock street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
McGovern Owen, tavern, No. 233 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McMullan Henry, tavern, No. 6 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McMurren, Mrs., tavern, No. 905 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
McManus Terrance, tavern, No. 699 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McCarty William, tavern, No. 9 Wylie street, Second ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McLaughlin Manas, tavern, No. 121 Webster street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
McPherson J. S., tavern, No. — Central avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
McDonald Frank, tavern, No. 64 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McMannis John, tavern, No. — Butler street, Sharpsburg borough..... 300
McPherson J. S., tavern, No. — Penn avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
McGlinchie James, tavern, Saw Mill Run road, Union township..... 100
McGrath Peter, tavern, Carrollton, Forward township..... 100
McCue John, tavern, North Versailles township..... 100
McGreevy Patrick, tavern, Port Perry, North Versailles township..... 100
Nickel Ernest, eating house, Nos. 60 and 62 Diamond alley, second ward, Pittsburgh. 100
Neeland H. H., tavern, No. 1 Union street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Nave & Fortney, tavern, Nos. 7 and 9 Sixth street, Second ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Nasser Matthew, tavern, No. — Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
Nasser C. P., tavern, cor. Butler and Forty-first streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh 300
Nolon James, tavern, cor. Twenty-sixth street and Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh 400
Nugent Michael, tavern, No. 1 High street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
New George, tavern, No. 1212 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Nestle Martin, tavern, No. 56 James street, Third ward, Allegheny..... 300
Nebel George, eating house, cor. Juniper and Laurel streets, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Nusser John, eating house, No. 107 Twelfth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.. 100
Nigel Joseph, eating house, Station street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Nasser August, eating house, cor. Elm and Liberty avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Northy Thomas, eating house, Chartiers borough, N obleytown road..... 100
Newel W. B., eating house, Verona borough, Railroad avenue..... 100
O'Connor David, eating house, No. 41 Nineteenth street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh,.... 100
Ott Jacob, eating house, Brownsville road, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh..... 100
Och Jacob, eating house, No. — Third street, Thirty first ward, Pittsburgh.... 100
O'Maly James, eating house, No. — Oak street, Mansfield borough..... 100
O'Neil John, tavern, cor. Grant and High street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 325
Ohliger Charles, tavern, No. 1210 Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Ostermaer John, tavern, Liberty street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
O'Connor Hugh, tavern, No. 663 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
O'Donnell John, tavern, No. 25 Washington street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
O'Donnell John J., tavern, No. — Second street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.... 300
O'Rouke James, tavern, No. 4040 Penn street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
O'Neil Philip, tavern, No. — Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Omert Henry, tavern, No. 776 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh..... 300
Pfeff Albert, eating house, No. 210 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny..... 100
Podany Jos., eating house, Nos. 277 and 279 East Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny..... 100
Quinn & Shumaker, tavern second door above Grant street Fifth ward Pittsburgh 500
Quinn James, tavern No 50 Fourth avenue First ward Pittsburgh 300
Quitter Lorenze, tavern corner Forty second and North streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Quinn Charles, tavern No 46 Diamond street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Quinn John, tavern No 8 Grant street second ward Pittsburgh 300
Rhodes Abe, tavern No 689 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Richardson John, tavern No 192 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Robinson R. E., tavern, corner Seventh street and Duquesne way Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Rush Levi, tavern, corner Penn and Fifth avenue Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh .. 200
Rutz Marker, tavern, Nos 395 and 397 Liberty street Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Richardson Thomas M., tavern, No 85 Centre avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Roberts Dana, tavern, No 17 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Rohe George, tavern, No 532 Carson street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh 300
Reich David, tavern, No 1086 Penn street Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 300
Rhinhart Joseph, No 157 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Rudolph John, tavern, 1829 Sarah street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Reagon Patrick, tavern, No 36 Diamond street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Reineman E & Son, tavern, No 67 Smithfield street, Second ward Pittsburgh .. 400
Regan Jermiah tavern, No 8 Diamond square First ward Pittsburgh 300
Reardan Daniel, tavern, No — Butler street Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Robitzer Rose, tavern, No 308 Fifth avenue Sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Riley James, tavern, No 1 Butler street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Rigler Casper, eating house No 189 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Rosenthal John, eating house No 1,720 Josephine street Twenty-seventh ward Pittsburgh 100
Richter Julius, eating house No 826 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 100
Reigner Joseph, eating house No 589 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Raesbeck John, eating house No — Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh 100
Rampf Catherine, eating house No 10 Liberty street First ward Pittsburgh 100
Richter Ludwick, eating house, No — Wylie avenue Eleventh ward Pittsburgh 100
Roth John, eating house, No 26 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh 100
Rommel, Wilhelm, eating house, No 144 East street Third ward Allegheny 100
Rischner Peter, eating house, No 196 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny 100
Rieker Frederick, eating house, No 112 East street Third ward Allegheny 100
Reichenbach Earnest, eating house, No — Diamond, McKeesport 100
Ross James, eating house, Chartiers street Chartiers borough 100
Schumaker Jacob, tavern No 19 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Sairis Harry, tavern No — Wood street Second ward Pittsburgh 350
Shaffer John N, tavern No 10 Diamond street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh . 300
Sheoffer William, tavern No 25 Diamond street, First ward Pittsburgh 500
Sheridan Patrick, tavern, No 523 Carson street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Sheaffer Jerome, tavern Nos 47 and 49 Ross street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Schafer John W, tavern No 1011 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Snider William F, tavern No 1039 Penn street, Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 100
Seibel Adolph, tavern No 21 Carson street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh 300
Stratton George, tavern No — Fifth avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Shick Simon, tavern corner Fifth and Sherman streets Eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sullivan Ann, tavern No 1087 Penn street Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schmitt Louis tavern No 80 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sippel Leonard, tavern No 534 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Smith Richard, tavern No 23 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Smith Matthew, tavern corner Forty-fourth and Butler streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schutte Carl, tavern No 1927 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Seobel Archie, tavern No 20 Water street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Staddleman Joseph, tavern No 720 Penn street Tenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Strange Christian, tavern No 145 Twelfth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Steiner Nicholas, tavern corner Coal Hill and Pius street Twenty-seventh ward Pittsburgh 300
Seigel Frank, tavern No 1822 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Stafford James, tavern No 44 Webster avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh 300
Seigworth Julius, tavern Nos 123 and 125 Twenty first street Twenty fifth ward, Pittsburgh 300
Stoeckline Andrew, tavern No — Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.. 300
Shaw James, tavern No 1073 Twenty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schaunzenbauch Phillip, tavern No 269 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Schnett John, tavern No 39 Fourth avenue First ward Pittsburgh 300
Snyder Henry, tavern No 36 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Stang A, tavern corner Fourth avenue and Ferry street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Seiwert Frank tavern No 108 Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Sorg Jacob, tavern No 1,417 carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Smyth John tavern No 8 seventh street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sweney Roger, tavern No 4 Seventh street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schudmantle Michael, tavern, No 2628 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh . 300
Sheffer William, tavern No 25 Diamond street, First ward Pittsburgh 500
Sheridan Patrick, tavern, No 523 Carson street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Sheaffer Jerome, tavern Nos 47 and 49 Ross street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Schafer John W, tavern No 1011 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Snider William F, tavern No 1039 Penn street, Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 100
Seibel Adolph, tavern No 21 Carson street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh 300
Stratton George, tavern No — Fifth avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Shick Simon, tavern corner Fifth and Sherman streets Eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sullivan Ann, tavern No 1087 Penn street Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schmitt Louis tavern No 80 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sippel Leonard, tavern No 534 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Smith Richard, tavern No 23 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Smith Matthew, tavern corner Forty-fourth and Butler streets Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schutte Carl, tavern No 1927 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Seobel Archie, tavern No 20 Water street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Staddleman Joseph, tavern No 720 Penn street Tenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Strange Christian, tavern No 145 Twelfth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Steiner Nicholas, tavern corner Coal Hill and Pius street Twenty-seventh ward Pittsburgh 300
Seigel Frank, tavern No 1822 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Stafford James, tavern No 44 Webster avenue Fifth ward Pittsburgh 300
Seigworth Julius, tavern Nos 123 and 125 Twenty first street Twenty fifth ward, Pittsburgh 300
Stoeckline Andrew, tavern No — Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.. 300
Shaw James, tavern No 1073 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schaunzenbauch Phillip, tavern No 269 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Schnett John, tavern No 39 Fourth avenue First ward Pittsburgh 300
Snyder Henry, tavern No 36 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Stang A, tavern corner Fourth avenue and Ferry street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Seiwert Frank tavern No 108 Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Sorg Jacob, tavern No 1,417 carson street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Smyth John tavern No 8 seventh street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sweney Roger, tavern No 4 Seventh street Fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Schudmantle Michael, tavern, No 2628 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh . 300
Smith Robert, tavern, Washington Pike Thirty fifth ward, Pittsburgh 300
Smith Bernhardt, tavern, No 2008 Sarah street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh 325
Stadute Valentine, tavern, No 1,012 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sullivan P, eating house, corner Forbes and Brady streets Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 100
Skoins Gilbert, eating house No 1016 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward Pittsburgh .. 100
Swinehart Adam, eating house No 563 and 565 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Schreiber John, eating house No 588 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh 100
Strobel William, eating house Washington avenue Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh .. 100
Schmidt L. F. C., eating house No 1308 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Sherran James, tavern No 66 Diamond street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Tegethof Leo, eating house No 660 Penn street Tenth ward Pittsburgh. 100
Tochterman Gottlieb, eating house No 240 Pride street Sixth ward Pittsburgh 100
Tagg Mrs. M., eating house No 5 Wood street First ward Pittsburgh 100
Tooher John, eating house No — Harrison street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 100
Theiler John H, eating house No 497 Liberty street Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Taylor William, eating house No 153 Wylie street Seventh ward Pittsburgh 100
Tell Jacob, eating house, No 282 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny 100
Tschuty Anna, eating house, New Brighton Road Second ward Allegheny 100
Thomas George, eating house, No 152 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny 100
Techudy Henry, eating house, No 185 Ohio street Third ward Allegheny 100
Tress Philip, tavern, No 36 East street Third ward Allegheny 100
Tyghird Wilhelm, tavern, No 36 West Diamond First ward Allegheny 100
Thoma John J., tavern, No — Center avenue Twentieth ward Pittsburgh 300
Traisvetter August, tavern, No 356 Liberty street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Toussaint Adam, tavern, No — Penn avenue Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Thomas Ellen, tavern No — Fifth avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Tranger Adolph, tavern No — Penn avenue Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Trautman Adam, tavern No 11 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh 300
Tendeem E & H, tavern No 65 Fifth avenue Third ward Pittsburgh 400
Tool Henry, tavern No — Fifth avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Tyson Lida, tavern No 1073 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 300
Thomas John H, tavern No 1297 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Thompson Henry, tavern No 603 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Torreyton F. M., tavern No — Fifth street McKeesport 300
Tynan Patrick, tavern No — Market st. McKeesport 300
Thomas Philip, tavern Kittanning road Indiana township 100
Thorp William, tavern Amity Mifflin township 100
Trax Jacob, tavern Perryville Plank road McCandless township 100
Unger E. J., tavern Union Depot Ninth ward Pittsburgh 512 50
Uhlman Albert, tavern No 351 Fifth avenue Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Ulrich Mary, tavern No 39 Diamond alley Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Ulrich Henry, tavern No 1117 and 1119 Diamond Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh. 300
Valtz Daniel, No 507 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Volker Valentine J, tavern Verner Station Verona borough 300
Volkley Patrick, eating house No 144 Grant street Fifth ward Pittsburgh 100
Virbeller Henry, eating house No 64 Diamond street Second ward Pittsburgh .. 100
Ward James, tavern Port Perry North Versailles township 100
Weiskeyen Nicholas Jr, tavern Thompson's Run Mifflin township 100
Walker John, tavern Evergreen Hamlet Road Shaler township 100
Warner George W, tavern Harmony Road Marshall township 100
Wagenhelser Michael, tavern Spring Garden avenue Reserve township 100
Waldschmidt Henry, tavern Glendale Station Killbuck township 100
Whitlock Robert, tavern Beaver Road McClure township 100
Wolf Frank, tavern Beaver Road McClure township 100
Willey Atwell, tavern West Newton Forward township 100
Walton John, tavern Saw Mill Road Union township 100
Wigand William, tavern Market street McKeesport 300
Wolf J F, tavern No 209 Fifth street McKeesport 200
Weber James, tavern No 35 Chestnut street Fourth ward Allegheny 300
Weitzler John, tavern No 17 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny .. 200
Weber Julius, tavern No 595 Preble avenue Ninth ward Allegheny 300
Ward Peter, tavern Washington pike Thirty-fifth ward Pittsburgh 300
Wilson Henry, tavern No 82 Fulton street Eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Wilbert Christian, tavern corner Washington avenue and Sycamore street Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh 300
Wilhelm Johann, tavern No 17 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Wayman William, tavern No 14 —— street Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Wycoff E y, tavern No —— Penn avenue Twentieth ward Pittsburgh 300
Wilbert John, tavern No — Washington avenue Thirty-second ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Wheeler George, tavern No 12 Bedford Square Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Woods John A & Co, tavern No 106 Wood street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Wegand Frank, tavern No 102 Water street First ward Pittsburgh 300
Weisert Julius, tavern No 1 Wylie street Fifth ward Pittsburgh 300
White Patrick, tavern corner High and Webster Fifth ward Pittsburgh 300
Williams Johnathan, tavern No 35 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Wiggins James, tavern No 444 and 446 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 325
Weber Henry J, tavern No 612 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Weigand Adam, tavern No 186 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Weber W E, tavern No 1700 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
White John, tavern No 1 Seventh street Fourth ward, Pittsburgh 300
Wilson John, tavern, No 56 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh 300
Welsh Joseph, tavern, No 21 Penn street Third ward Pittsburgh 300
Weidemeyer Frederick, tavern, Nos 88 and 90 Third avenue First ward Pittsburgh . 300
Worth Frederick, tavern, No — Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh . 300
Wagner John, tavern, No 2,122 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh 300
Warrener George, tavern, No 495 Second avenue Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Wagner Charles, tavern, No 17 Carson street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh 300
Williams David, tavern, No 41 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Wagner Adam, tavern, No — Carson street Twenty-fourth ward Pittsburgh 500
Wendstain John, tavern, No 113 Twelfth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 300
Welte Joseph, tavern, No 145 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Ward Thomas B, tavern No 1211 Carson street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Waldler Mary, tavern, corner of Thirty-eighth and Butler streets Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Woods Michael, tavern No — Chestnut street Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Walsh Thomas, eating house Little Saw Mill run road Thirty-fifth ward Pittsburgh 100
Wehl Phillip B., eating house Washington avenue Thirty-first ward Pittsburgh 100
Williams James, eating house No 407 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Walters Mary, eating house No 1,002 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Pittsburgh 100
Walsh Henry, eating house No 30 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh 100
Williams Michael, eating house No — Butler street Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh 100
Wagner Henry, eating house No 98 Sixteenth street Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh 100
Wilhelm Henry, eating house, No 2600 Josephine street Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh 100
Wabner George, eating house, No 498 Penn street, Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Welsh Nicholas, eating house — Penn street Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh 100
Wirth Gottleib, eating house, No — Willow street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh . 100
Weigel Andrew, eating house, Forty-sixth street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh .. 100
Wall John, eating house, No — Washington street Fifth ward Pittsburgh 100
Weising Henry, eating house, Steubenville Pike Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 100
Wacker Magdalena, eating house, No 150 Penn avenue Twelfth ward Allegheny 100
Waspl Sebastian, eating house, Nos 44 and 45 East street Third ward Allegheny . 100
Wecker P. A., eating house, No 12 East street Third ward Allegheny 100
Werner Edwin, eating house, No 162 Perry street Third ward Allegheny 100
Walther John G., eating house No 171 Chestnut street Seventh ward Allegheny . 100
Woerrig ——, eating house, corner Third and East streets Third ward Allegheny 100
Westwood Elijah, eating house, Bridge street Sharpsburg 100
Wilbert Christian, eating house, Mann avenue Chartiers borough 100
Yonker Frederick, tavern, No 119 Eighteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 100
Yichum Peter, Jr., tavern, No 124 Twelfth street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh . 300
Yauer Conrad, tavern, No 1101 Carson street Twenty-ninth ward Pittsburgh .. 300
Yeckel Christian, tavern, Nos 239 and 340 Western avenue Fifth ward Allegheny 300
Yaggi Anna, eating house, No 95 Spring Garden avenue Seventh ward Allegheny 100
Younger Gottlieb, eating house No 51 Fourth street Third ward Allegheny 100
Young Adam, eating house, 55 Diamond Third ward Pittsburgh 100
Yund Philip, eating house, Butler road Etna borough 100
Zeder, August, eating house No 399 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh 100
Zimmerman Louis, tavern No 144 Beaver avenue Fifth ward Allegheny 300
Zimmer John, tavern Butler street Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Zsahringer Eugene, tavern No 6 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh 300
Zoeller John, tavern corner Sarah and Nineteenth street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh 300
Zolle Louis, tavern No 2116 Carson street Twenty-fifth ward Pittsburgh 800
Zimmer John, tavern Penn avenue Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Zimmerman F X, tavern corner Penn avenue and Winebiddle street Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh 300
Zinser John, tavern Carson street Thirty-fourth ward Pittsburgh 300
Zimmerman Philip, tavern Market street McKeesport 300
Zinkon & Ifs, tavern Perrysville Ross township 100

TRANSFERS.

Adenener Joseph, tavern No 523 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Peter Schaffer 5
Abraham William, tavern Elizabeth road Baldwin township; transfer from James Arthurs 5
Buhl Herman, tavern No 5 Sixth st, Fourth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Cappe & McCall 5
Baldinger Jacob, eating house No 210 Ohio street Fourth ward Allegheny; transfer from Alfred Pfaff 5
Baker Henry, tavern, No 256 River avenue Eighth ward Allegheny; transfer from Joseph Lofink 5
Beilstein George, eating house, No 324 Madison avenue Seventh ward Allegheny; transfer from Louis Ceasar 5
Brophy William, tavern, No 650 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from J. McDriscoll 5
Christ J. W., tavern, No 726 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Tom Kirby 5
Frey Daniel, tavern, No 432 Penn avenue, Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from George McGarrdy 5
Franzer & Dickman, tavern No 455 Liberty street Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Jos. Kugleberger 5
Fisher Anna M, tavern No 1109, Eleventh street Birmingham; transfer from Francis Fisher 5
Flinn Michael, tavern Forty-fifth street Seventeenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from John Hamilton 5
Foey Wm, tavern No 15 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Wm. Woodall 5
Gallagher & Vallely, tavern No 328 Liberty street Third ward Pittsburgh; transfer from James S. Fleming 5
Gordon Ezekiel, tavern Harmarville Indiana township; transfer from Thomas Hughes 5
Gucker Frederick, tavern No 387 Ohio street Eighth ward Allegheny; transfer from Jerome Fisher 5
Hines Michael, tavern No 156 Twentieth street East Birmingham; transfer from Louis Zeller 5
Kales Frederick, eating house No 18 East street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from Henry Dotzenroth 5
Kelly F, tavern Noblestown Road Chartiers borough; transfer from Michael Nugent 5
Konig Peter, tavern No 1804 Carson street Twenty-sixth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Jacob Wellstein 5
Mashey George, eating house Opera House Saloon Third ward Pittsburgh; transfer from G. E. Reineman 5
Mann T D, tavern No 4 Smithfield street Second ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Thomas Bailey 5
Marshall J, tavern No 92 Smithfield street Third ward Pittsburgh; transfer from J. B. Roberts 5
McCoombs C D, tavern Frankstown avenue Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Adolf Rosencond 5
McCusker Owen, tavern No 1255 Penn avenue Fifteenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from John Kennedy 5
McClaughlin Patrick, tavern Second avenue near gas works Sixth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Maria Richards 5
McManis John, tavern Main and Bridge streets Sharpsburg; transfer from Dennis Healer 5
McKeag Isaac, tavern No 451 Penn avenue Ninth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from D McHugh 5
O'Brien J. J., tavern, No 59 Fifth avenue extension Fifth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Joseph Sauts 5
Price Benjamin, tavern, No 442 Bingham street Thirtieth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Dietrich & Shultz 5
Rowley John, tavern, No 31 Diamond First ward Pittsburgh; transfer from John Shreve 5
Roberts David, tavern, No 17 Sixth street Fourth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from G. Mashy 5
Rolshouse, R. J., tavern, No 183 Federal street Second ward Allegheny; transfer from L. Eisenleis 5
Schmidt Andrew, tavern, 117 Chestnut street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from Ferdinand Guker 5
Schmidt Mary A., tavern, No 646 Penn avenue Tenth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Bold Schmidt 5
Smith Charles, eating house, No 85 Middle street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from John Schulter's 5
Shaffer John W., tavern, No 1011 Carson street Birmingham; transfer from J. M. Shafer 5
Thompson Henry, tavern Butler road Etna borough; transfer from Henry Seitz 5
Valiely Patrick, tavern No 1015 Carson street Birmingham; transfer from James Mullin 5
Wiseff Eli, tavern Penn Avenue Twentieth ward Pittsburgh; transfer from Jacob Maisel 5
Weity Joseph, tavern No 145 Eighteenth street Birmingham; transfer from George Brant 5
Williams Jonathan, tavern No 35 Grant street Second ward Pittsburgh; transfer from P. Ashout 5
Ward Peter, tavern Washington pike Union borough; transfer from Ann Blunder. 5
Woernly John G., tavern No 93 East street Third ward Allegheny; transfer from Catherine Kohles 5
Zeiler Louis, tavern No 2106 Carson street East Birmingham; transfer

HOME NEWS.

Homestead Station.

The special attention of our readers is directed to the sale of two hundred magnificent lots at this station, on Thursday morning, May 15. Do not fail to attend—the terms are easy and bargains will be had.

Letters held for Postage.

Miss M. Banghman, West Newton, Pa., 3c; Baxter & Seruer Bro's., New York City, N. Y., 1c; Central Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va., 1c; Chas. Felrone, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; E. H. Gardner, Sligo Iron Works, New York, 3c; Miss Emma Gibson, Youngstown, Pa., 3c; Charley Harrison, Braddocksfield, Pa., 3c; Thos. E. Loyd, Shoemaker City, 2c; Mr. John Nee, Milkysport, Pa., 3c.

Too Much Confidence.

Henry Herr, of Lancaster, Pa., was nicely done out of one hundred and fifty dollars by two confidence men yesterday. Mr. Herr was on his way to Chicago, and of course the confidence men were going in the same direction. They, however, left him suddenly, after giving him a check for $1,700 for his money. Officer Kennedy has the check, its value consists in the paper it is written on—about three cents a pound.

Memorial Day.

HDQR'S SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R.,
NORTH SIDE.
ALLEGHENY, May 10, 1873.

All soldiers, sailors and citizens who remember our dead comrades and believe in the proper observance of the day, are earnestly requested to meet in the Common Council Chamber on Monday evening, May 12th, to make arrangements.

Committee on Invitation,
WM. W. TYSON,
W. S. CALDWELL,
WM. H. GRAHAM,
JOHN C. DONALDSON,
A. J. PENTECOST.

Notice.

The *Land and Law Advisor Publishing Company*, chartered March 21, 1873, having purchased, and assumed the publication of, the *American Land and Law Advisor*, would respectfully solicit the continued liberal support of its patrons, so generously given to its former proprietors, Messrs. Croft & Phillips. The public may be assured that neither labor nor expense shall be spared to make the paper, so ably conducted by its former proprietors, still more worthy of the support of all friends of an independent and high-toned publication. New Departments have been introduced, its facilities for better fulfilling its mission have been enlarged, and nothing shall be omitted that will make the paper *The Advisor* on all things relating to Land, Finance, Architecture and Law.

GEO. J. LUCKEY, President.

Sheriff Hare's Announcement.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the announcement of sales to be made under the supervision of Sheriff Hare, and as some very fine properties are included in the list, capitalists may find it to their advantage to pay special attention to the statement. Should further information be desired, they will find the Sheriff ready to respond to the full extent of his knowledge, and to accord all inquirers ready and courteous attention. In this respect Sheriff Hare has, since his entrance upon his office, proven himself to have had no superior among all who have filled it heretofore; and all who have had business with him will attest the uniform courtesy with which they have been received, and will bear testimony to the efficiency with which the present incumbent discharges the duties of his office.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Olive Logan's satirical comedy on Society entitled "Surf" was produced with a strong cast. The house was well filled. Mr. John Jack played the part of the wealthy Cincinnatti packer, while Miss Annie Firmin enacted the character of "Mrs. General Noble," both scenes were well played. The piece was well put upon the stage, the bathing scene in the surf at Long Branch of course being an especial feature. This afternoon, at the matinee, "John Garth" will be given for the last time, and this evening "Surf" will be repeated for the last time.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—To-day at half-past two o'clock will be given the regular Saturday matinee, with a good bill. Something novel for this evening.

The "Freheit's Freund"—Evidence of Prosperity.

Notwithstanding the frowns of Nature, our good neighbor the *Freihe Freund* has donned its "spring clothes" and looks as fresh and bright as the blossoms in May time. The new dress of our cotemporary is a very pretty one, and places the paper on a par, typographicaly, with the handsomest exchange that come to our office. This thriving daily is certainly worthy of every success, and we are pleased to note its great prosperity. In all its departments evidences of good management are visible, and it is really a *newspaper*. In the editorial department, with Mr. Wm. Neeb as managing editor, and Dr. Mennerzhazen,—one of the most polished and scholarly of writers—as writing editor, it stands second to none; while the local news under the supervision of Messrs. John N. & Harry A. Neeb, are always fresh, readable and full. Mr. Louis Neeb presides over the business department, assisted by Mr. Emanuel Sweitzer, and the fact that the paper is so prosperous attests the efficiency of its business management. We extend congratulations to our friends upon the harvest they are reaping—and do so the more cheerfully because the success achieved is so eminently deserved.

COUNTY OFFICE'S RETURNS.

The Profit from the Offices to the County.

The returns of the county officers for April, under the fee bill, have been handed in to Controller Warner, and are given below. The first column represents the aggregate receipts, and the second the share passed to the credit of the county—the returns being given in round numbers:

	Total Receipts.	County's Share.
Recorder Richardson	$3,114	$1,228
District Attor'y Bayne	620	286
Coroner West	222	91
Prothonotary Ross	2,035	496
Clerk Hilands	170	
Clerk of Courts	730	255
Total	$7,027	$2,356

"SAFE."

How to Make Sure of Your Valuables—Get One of Hall's Safes.

"The best safe in the market," said an experienced banker the other day, referring to one of Hall's Safe's, with which his banking house was supplied. This opinion, it would seem, is very generally shared in by bankers and business men, if we are to judge from the fact that two years ago there was only one of these safes in use in Pittsburgh, and now they are in some of our largest banking houses, while the agency of the company here is daily receiving new orders. The Hall Patent Dove-tail Safe is guaranteed to be absolutely fire and burglar proof, and not one of them has ever been known to fail. Precious packages of gold or silver, or papers or plate, enclosed within a "Hall" are perfectly "safe" from fire or thieves, and for that reason this patent is becoming so popular. The agency, we are pleased to learn, is pleased to show the merits of the safe at the Pittsburgh headquarters, No. 93 Smithfield street.

THE "CHINA" HOUSE.

The Headquarters for China, Glass and Queensware in Pittsburgh—Enterprise of Messrs. Garber & Williams.

There can be no doubt but that the headquarters in Pittsburgh for fine China, Glass and Queensware, is the house of Messrs Garber & Williams, No 189 Liberty street. For many years, this establishment, under the management of Messrs. Higby, Cust & Co., to a very large degree monopolized the best of this trade, and now that it has fallen into new hands there is no lack of the former spirit of enterprise which made the house so famous. Messrs. Garber & Williams indeed have made more perfect arrangements than ever before for the accommodation of their patrons and the fact is attested by the wonderful variety, beauty, extent and superior character of the goods with which their shelves are filled. It would be impossible to enumerate all, but among their specialties deserving of particular mention, are the goods in the line of Chamber setts in which there are some new styles not heretofore introduced into Pittsburgh; new and beautiful patterns in ornamental Vases imported direct; Parisian work of the most exquisite designs and finish; a very complete assortment of fine cut glass ware; new and unique styles of Berry Bowls; and an innumerable assortment from the very costliest articles of manufacture in their line to the very lowest in price.

The firm, while they thus present a superb stock, from which any patron can make a choice, have marked their goods down to the very lowest price, and no where else can such fine bargains be had in any of the departments of the trade. We know the firm are worthy of confidence their line of trade, and that they cannot be undersold, and we therefore direct the attention of our readers especially to 189 Liberty street.

THE FIRE FIEND AT WORK.

A Destructive Fire Last Evening—The Novelty Works Partially Destroyed—Loss Probably—$40,000—Insurance—Scenes and Incidents.

The most threatening looking and destructive conflagration which has visited this city for some time occurred about seven o'clock last evening, and caused a partial destroyal of the Novelty Works, corner of Grant street and Second avenue.

At about seven o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 25, Third avenue and Grant street. The Fire Department promptly responded to the call and fell to work, but the combustible nature of the material on fire, necessitated another alarm, and more engines were called to the spot. The fire, however, had gained such a headway among the varnish in the japaning rooms that though two-thirds of the Fire Department were on the ground, it was found necessary to call out the remainder of the department by a general alarm, which was promptly rung.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Last evening some of the japaners were working over time, in order that certain orders might be filled. In the room known as the "little japan room," where the coffee mills are varnished, were at work a man and a girl. The man, for some purpose had gone down stairs and the girl was left alone. After the man had gone, the girl opened a can of benzine, which is used in finishing, the gas of which immediately in coming in contact with the light ignited and the benzine was set on fire, running over the floor and setting the room ablaze. The girl immediately ran down to the watchman who gave the alarm.

When the watchman had got on to the street, that part of the building where the fire originated seemed to be a sheet of flame, and shortly after the first alarm was rung and the engines had got to the spot, a fire was raging that looked very threatening, and it was feared that the block was doomed to destruction as the water only seemed to add fuel to the flames.

ANOTHER ALARM WAS RUNG

which called another district to the spot. The fire at the time was raging in all its fury. The building, which extends from Grant half way to Ross street was entirely enveloped in flames, lighting up the heavens and causing its flames, making it appear in the vicinity as light as day. The firemen were working with a will, for as each additional barrel of varnish burst another lurid flame would go up, sending out a volume of black smoke, for a while covering the blaze, which would shortly burst out again, sending up a denser flame than ever before. The fire seemed to baffle all attempts to control it, and it seemed for a time as if the fire fiend would reign, but

A THIRD ALARM WAS SOUNDED,

which called the balance of the Fire Department to the spot, who of course as soon as they came fell to work with a will to aid in putting out the fire. The flames, however, seemed to combat fiercely for the mastery, with a look somewhat as though they would have their own way. But water vigorously applied conquered the fiery element at last, causing it to give way before its inevitable foe, and the firemen were victorious in getting

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL,

much to their satisfaction, but, however, not before the entire building was gutted and destroyed, the bare walls only remaining. Part of the wall facing on Grant street in about the centre of the building fell in, fortunately inwards, doing no injury to any person in the vicinity. The fire caused

GREAT EXCITEMENT,

And thousands of persons flocked to the vicinity of the fire from both sides of the rivers, being attracted by the immense flames which shot high into the air, looking fearful and grand, and seemed to indicate greater conflagration than was raging at the time. Directly opposite to where the the fire originated are a number of sheds, temporarily put up and not very strong. On these had gathered some six or seven hundred persons, mostly men and boys. They were cautioned about going up there, but they did not heed the warning and one of the sheds came down,

BURYING SOME EIGHTY PERSONS,

mostly boys. As soon as the shed came down, it created a sort of a panic, and rumors were quickly afloat that several had been killed. A reporter of the GAZETTE who was on the ground, immediately repaired to the scene, but could find no one seriously hurt. One or two boys were slightly bruised and injured internally, but they went home and their names could not be ascertained. When the shed fell the excitement was intense, and those who were on the other sheds made tracks to get off, but shortly after came back, preferring to risk life and limb in order to witness the fire.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

In the rear of the works on an alley back of No. 160 Water street, opposite the Connellsville Depot, a number of families resided in tenements, and they were driven out by the heat of the flames and the threatening attitude of the fire. Their effects and children were carried into the Connellsville Depot, where every facility and privilege to aid them in saving their goods were given them.

THE PROBABLE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The building destroyed had a length of probably one hundred and fifty feet on Third avenue with a frontage of hundred feet on Grant street and was three stories in height. It was occupied as follows: The lower floor entire as a foundry, having three cupolos and a sulphur knob furnace. The next floor and front building were occupied in the front, the office, sample and store rooms as well as the scale fitting up and tinshop were located. The rear part was used as a packing department. The upper story was used throughout, entirely as a varnish, japaning and finishing department. The loss on building which is pretty

COMPLETELY DESTROYED,

Will involve a loss of $15,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Montgomery heirs, to whom the entire property belongs.

The building was occupied by the Novelty Works, Messrs. J. K. Moorhead & Co., who carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of locks and small hardware in general. Their lock factory was untouched, else the loss would have been very heavy. Their loss will probably count up from $25,000 to $30,000, which is covered by an insurance of $100,000 in some thirty different companies, six of which belong to this city, however none of them will lose more than $2,500 by this fire as that was all they would carry on the place. Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart and Swearingen & McCandless placed the balance in eastern companies, none of which carry as high as $5,000 on the stock. Adjoining the factory, No. 8 Grant street, resides John Quinn, who keeps a tavern and boarding house, he was damaged probably to the extent of $900, which is not covered by insurance. Michael Divine, Nathaniel McMahon and Mrs. O'Rourke, who live in the rear of No. 160 Water street, had their household goods damaged about a hundred dollars each by removal, which is uninsured.

CONCLUSION.

This being the largest conflagration which has occured in this city for some time, of course it caused great excitement. Great credit is due the department for the energetic manner in which they controlled the flames and confined them to the buildings in which they originated. Messrs. Wilson & McElroy, of the Fire Committee were on the ground and put their hands to the hose and worked as hard as any member of the Department, to aid in saving surrounding property.

Notice.

The books for subscription to the capital stock of the Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, will be opened for subscriptions on Monday, May 12, 1873, and remain open until the required amount of stock is taken, at the Stock Sales Rooms of Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, Maltby Building. All parties wishing an investment no better opportunity is offered, as the charter of this institution is the most liberal ever granted by the State, and offers new and important features in the banking system. All interested are invited to call at the Stock Sales Rooms where full particulars will be given. By order of the

CORPORATORS.

X.L. ALL. (and excels all.) We speak of the Refrigerator with a Filterer and Cooler combined, so well known and used by hundreds of our best citizens. The only Refrigerator that has a perfect Filterer for both water and ice without any waste of ice, making it the best Refrigerator and ice chest that has ever been sold in this market; they are scientifically gotten up, to suit the other furniture, in oak and walnut. An examination before buying elsewhere is solicited; best of references given from most any street in the two cities. Also a full stock of water-coolers, filters, ice-cream freezers, and a general assortment of house furnishing goods, at the old established house of

GEO. W. HUBLEY & Co.,
77 Federal street,
Next door to P., F. W. & C. R. R. Depot, Allegheny.

A Good Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine has taken a front rank among first class sewing machines, combining, as it does in one machine, the ability to do all the various kinds of plain and fancy sewing done on any first class machine, and also the working of button-holes and overseaming. For sale by James Espy, on monthly payments, at 178 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT THE REVISORS ARE DOING.

Another Meeting of the Board Yesterday—What Property is Worth on the Several Avenues—Reports of Various Ward Committees Adopted.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the chamber of the Common Council. In the absence of the President Mr. Speer was chosen to preside.

Mr. C. B. Strain presented a communication from property owners on Pike street, asking the members of the Board, when making the assessments on that street, to remember that it is only thirty feet in width, and that fully one-half of the roadway is occupied by the Allegheney Valley Railroad. They also asserted that the street was nothing more than a highway for the railroad, and that their property was consequently greatly depricated in value. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Strain, from the Special Committee appointed to revise the assessments in the Twentieth ward, submitted a report. The Committee reported the following changes: Property on Penn avenue, from Winebiddle to Negley avenue increased from $8,000 to $12,000 per acre; from Negley avenue to Oakland Railway, from $8,000 to 12,000; Carr's property from $10,000 to $15,000; Hays' property from $10,000 to $15,000; property on Fifth avenue, from Neville to Roup, from $8,000 to $9,000 per acre; from Roup to Hiland, from $6,000 to $8,000; from Dennison avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad, from $6,000 to $8,000 per acre; on Neville, Ellsworth and Amberson avenues to Pennsylvania Railroad, from $6,000 to $8,000.

Mr. White, who was on the sub-Committee making the original assessments, contended that the first was the more equitable. The Committee had made careful and diligent inquiries, and their assessments were based on actual sales which had recently been made. Some of the changes made by the Special Committee increased property beyond the price paid for it only a few weeks since.

After some discussion the report of the Special Committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on the Fourteenth ward was next presented. They reported that they raised the assessments on Fifth avenue property from $10,000 to $16,000 per acre, and on lots from $1,000 to $3,000. The assessments on Gazzam's property was increased from $500 to $1,000; Second avenue property from $10,000 to $15,000 per acre, and lots from $1,000 to $1,500; the same increase was made on Gazzam's plan of lots on same avenue. Lots on Bluff street had been increased from $1,500 to $2,000, and acres on Craft avenue from $8,000 to $10,000 per acre. The Scheely property had been increased to $10,000 per acre, and Linden Grove and the old camp ground to $7,000 per acre.

The report was received and adopted without amendment.

The report of the Nineteenth Ward Committee was submitted and adopted without reading.

The Committee from the twenty-first, Twenty-second, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards were not ready to report and asked for an extension of time. They were delayed by the bad weather.

Mr. Beck, from the Special Committee on the Thirty-third ward, submitted a report which was adopted.

The Committee from the Thirty-fourth ward submitted a report recommending the approval of the improvement assessments made be the City Assessor. They also reported that they had fixed the value of all ground between the line of the Thirty-third ward and Saw Mill run, fronting on Carson street, at $100 per foot. Five acres and some perches, belonging to James Woods & Sons, has been fixed at $12,000 per acre.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Phelps stated that the Committees from the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards had not yet reported, although a resolution adopted at the last meeting required the reports to be made to-day.

A motion was made to reconsider the action at the previous meeting, as this motion prevailed a resolution was adopted fixing next Wednesday as the last day for making the reports.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

True bills were found against A. JOHNSON, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, and Frederick Jedico, of the same place, charging them with retailing liquor without payment of special tax; and Joseph Mardis, charging him with passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession counterfeit money. Another true bill was also found against Samuel Williams, of Sharon, Pa., in which there six counts. He is charged with detaining letters, opening them and taking out valuables, stealing letters, &c.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Williams, of Sharon, Pa., charged with opening letters, is still on trial.

Intervening libels were filed in the case of Archie Stewart vs. the steamboat "Venture," James Gordon vs. the steamboat "Storm," George Poe et al. vs. the steamboat "Lioness No. 2," and James Bennington et al. vs. the steamboat "Charlie McDonald."

Mr. Marshall Swartzwelder, attorney for Boston Buck, of Clarion county, charged with making United States coins and dealing in counterfeit money, asked the Court yesterday morning to fix bail, and the Court fixed bail in the sum of $12,000.

General Samuel A. Duncan, of New York city, was, on motion of Wm. Bakewell, Esq., duly sworn and admitted a member of the bar of this Court.

The Commercial Banking Company of Pittsburgh filed a petition against John V. McDonald, their claim being $2,000.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 2.

The jury in the case of Nathaniel Ballantine vs. James Hood, James Richardson, William Sheridan and William Kearns, an action for slander, returned a verdict against the plaintiff as regards Wm. Kearns, and against the remaining three defendants for one dollar. The jury having made no mention as to the payment of costs, returned about an hour after they had rendered their verdict, and stated their intention to be that the defendants should pay the costs. There is a provision of law, which however directs the payments of costs equally by both parties in case the verdict returned does not reach the sum of forty shillings, how much, however, as a verdict for one of the defendants has been returned the payment of costs is thrown upon to the shoulders of the plaintiff, and the cost being the same with all the defendants, its payment it is claimed, necessarily rests with the plaintiff. A discussion among the attorneys in the case was occasioned by the action of the jury but no action by the Court was taken.

The case of Louis Schafer vs. Louis Morningstar, an action of ejectment, was next taken up and is on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 1

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The jury in the case of John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank returned yesterday with a verdict for the plaintiff. Their verdict first set forth that a contract had existed between the parties and that the plaintiff was entitled to $20,229.97, with interest from April 1st, 1870.

The case of Wm. Tacy and F. J. Barry vs. M. L. Malone, an action to recover on a contract for painting the Fifth Avenue Market House, was next called up, and a verdict for $265.84 was found for plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of the *Christian Radical* Publishing Society vs. Nicholas Snyder, being an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

A verdict for plaintiff for $1,576.90 was returned in the case of R. S. Radcliff vs. Wm. Howard and A. H. Rowand, late partners. An action on a partnership account and previously reported.

In the case of Reinhart Meister vs. Jennie Hood, being a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiff $100.

A rule was granted on Alderman H. J. Thomas and Samuel McMasters to make a full and true return of the record in the case of Henry Hoyner, *et. al.*, vs. David Hutchinson, or show cause why they should not do so on Saturday next.

A motion was made and reasons for a new trial filed in the case of Samuel Barclay vs. Francis Tanner.

A Neatly-Fitting Suit.

"That is a good suit, where did you get it?" "Why a few days ago, reading in the local columns of the GAZETTE about the neat suits turned out by B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, I determined to leave my order and try on a suit of his make, and this is the result of that order, and although I had formed high expectations of what I should receive, yet I am not an iota disappointed, for the fit is better than I have ever got any place else, and pleases me to a T." The very nice feature of this establishment is that Mr. Tiegel is yet rather a young man, and having everything to gain by giving every department the closest supervision, makes it a strong point in his business to please.

A Perfect Family Sewing Machine.

The superior merit of the American Button Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, consists in the fact that it will do everything that any machine can do, and in addition, is easily adjusted, works a beautiful button-hole, or eye-let hole, embroiders over the edge, does overseaming, is of fine finish and workmanship, and works rapidly and accurately. It is undoubtedly a complete Family Sewing Machine. Sold on monthly payments by James Espy, agent, 178 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED."

And What Came of It—A Romantic Young Lady, and a Fascinating Young Man—Letters, Pictures, Presents, and a Prison.

The case of the youth now on trial before the United States District Court, has been regarded as a very important one because of the issues involved; and it now assumes a fresh interest because of certain romantic developments, in which the defendant and a beautiful young lady figure as the central figures. From the new turn in affairs it seems that about two years ago, one of those just-for-fun advertisements, for correspondence, appeared in the *Waverly Magazine*, and attracted the eagle eyes of the young Adonis. After a careful perusal of the request for epistolary favors, he it seems became impressed with a desire to improve himself in that line, and forthwith answered the advertisement. In due time he received a reply, and from that day for a full year carried on a most pleasant correspondence with the fair unknown, whom he had never seen except in the counterfeit presentment which the man makes on the photographer's cardboard. About the end of the year the gentleman had occasion to visit New York city, and the lady—whose name we for the present withhold—came from her home in Connecticut, to visit her married sister at the metropolis. There for the first time the correspondents meet, and the personal acquaintence seems to have been mutually agreeable, as an arrangement was made for a visit to Boston for participation in the Jubilee Ball. The arragement thus contemplated was consummated and the twain enjoyed a trip to the Hub, of several days. Returning to New York, they separated, each returning home, and each apparently more enthusiastic over their correspondence. The feeling upon the part of the gentleman, at least, took the very practical form of gift-making along with his epistolary effusions, and in this way the lady became the recipient of handsome gold watch, bracelets, and other articles, that attested at the same time the friendship and financial condition of the swain. Matters were carried on in this felicitous manner, and affairs were encircled with a roseate hue, until suddenly one of the United States detectives came down upon the fold and very rudely as well as unceremoniously interrupted the general felicity by arresting the young man on the charge of tampering with the mails, and abstracting from other peoples' letters, the money by which in a large measure he was enabled to make his own so attractive. Whether the charge be true or not, is the question now before the Court, but in the meantime before the Court could reach the case the youth was held under bail and when he did appear, found himself confronted with this singularly romantic array of circumstances, with an intimation that an explanation would be in order.

The young lady in the case, is very handsome and is said to be the daughter of the most respectable of parents. She moved in good circles at her own home. She is quite young yet, not more than twenty years of age, and evidently feels the humiliation of the unenviable position in which her own thoughtlessness has placed her. Her story is that the advertisement was all a joke of herself and some girlish companions, and that the subsequent correspondence was conducted on the same principle, being known to some of her friends who seem to have had as little sense as herself.

She will be put upon the stand to-day,—the purpose being to prove by her that the defendant had a use for the money he is charged with abstracting. It is quite probable if she escapes censure from this one "adventure," she will be more shy of such in the future, and will receive a lesson that will cure her of all romantic propensities for the remainder of her life.

BREVITIES.

·····Confidence men again hover around the Union Depot.

·····Twenty-seven cases were disposed of at the Mayor's hearing yesterday.

·····A sample of the Wykoff pavement is to be laid on Grant street, in front of the Cathedral.

·····An alarm of fire from box 3 at ten minutes to eleven o'clock last evening proved false.

·····William Hunt of Ritchie, West Virginia, was "confidenced" out of sixty dollars yesterday.

·····Wm. Deil was sent to the Work House for ninety days yesterday by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct.

·····Messrs. Steele & Son's feed store on Ohio street, Allegheny, was slightly damaged by fire about ten o'clock yesterday morning.

·····Mr. A. C. Herron, clerk in the office of the Clerk of Courts, has received an appointment as Notary Public for Governor Hartranft.

·····A meeting will be held to-night at Keyser's store, Rebecca st., Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing an Omnibus company to run a line to Wood's Run.

·····Mrs. Thompson's residence, No. 4 Strawberry alley, was broken open yesterday and a trunk depleted of thirty-eight dollars worth of wearing apparel. No clue to the thief.

·····A. J. Thompson yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Jefferson Fenton and Washington Fenton with the larceny of a chain cable, valued at $58. Warrant issued.

·····The Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon at the Controller's office. They approved the bill for paying the Select and Common Councils expenses, and allowed the Inspectors one dollar and a half each for their services.

·····Yesterday morning an aged woman, with an idiot daughter, came to the Mayor's office looking for her son, whom she said had resided in this city before the war. His name is Henry Cox Smith. She was apparently in very poor circumstances.

·····The unknown man mentioned yesterday as having jumped off an emigrant train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday afternoon at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. His body was removed to Beinhaun's undertaking establishment for identification. The Coroner will hold an inquest at eleven o'clock to-day.

·····Yesterday morning John Keitz entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 against Bernard and C. Mooney, alleging that they deposited cinders on his lot at Soho, and allowed water to run from their premises so as to destroy a stone wall on his property, thereby damaging him to the extent of $200. A capias was issued.

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CORPORATORS.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Those who wish to take advantage of the superior educational facilities, afforded by this institution, should remember that the first half of the spring term has been passed through, and that the second half will open Monday morning. Pupils who have been prevented from entering by "moving time" can enter for this last half of the term and will only be charged for that time. Send to President Pershing for a catalogue for full information.

Do You Want a Piano?

If you do, then we know of no better place for procuring one than at the music store of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny City, where you will find an assortment of pianos, organs, etc., that for elegance, correctness, beauty of finish and design are unrivalled. They have on hand the Dunham & Sons's piano, than which none is more excellent or more celebrated. They purchase directly from the manufacturers for cost, and are determined to sell at such figures and on such terms as cannot fail to please the purse of all who wish to purchase. We were shown a lovely piano, with French repeating action, overstrung scale, Afraffe treble, carved legs and lyre, and of a fine rosewood finish, for the very low price of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. They also accommodate their customers by selling on monthly payments or on such other terms as may suit. They are worthy men, and are determined to deserve success.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out sprlng and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

The Weed Sewing Machine is sold on terms to suit the times—easy payments. For particulars call at 116 Market street.

The Weed Sewing Machine will prove most satisfactory in the varied uses of a family machine. Call at 116 Market street.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. W. A. DAVIDSON, will deliver the second of his Sunday evening discourses to young people to-morrow evening.

REV. JOHN A. AUGHEY, of Beaver, has accepted a call to one of the Presbyterian churches of St. Louis.

A NEW organization has been effected in the borough of Braddock, and Rev. W. F. Kean has been elected pastor.

REV. R. R. MOORE, formerly of Wellsburg, West Va., is acting as stated supply to the Fourth church of this city.

REV. J. W. BAIN, the pastor elect of the Third U. P. Church Allegheny, will preach in that church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. S. B. REED, who went to Harrisville, Harrison county, for the benefit of his health, writes to friends in the city that he is improving rapidly.

REV. H. C. MCFARLAND will preach in the Fifth U. P. church, Webster and Washington streets, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John Gailey at 3 P. M.

THERE will be preaching in the Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. M. Johnston.

REV. DR. I. C. Pershing, presided at the Quarto-Centennial of the Phi Gamma Delta, which was celebrated at the Academy of Music, New York, Wednesday of last week.

THE Rev. Robert L. Moore, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, has applied for dismission from his church, in order that he might accept a call from the Fourth church of Pittsburgh.

THURSDAY evening the scholars of the M. E. Sabbath School at Port Perry gave an entertainment, in the village school, which was very largely attended, and was a very pleasant one.

LAST Sunday morning the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec confirmed sixty-six persons in St. Joseph's church, Sharpsburg. In the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, he laid the first stone of the new church.

THE Presbytery of Washington, at its meeting the other day, licensed as probationers Messrs. Silas Cook, J. A. Donaney, J. J. McCarrell, and Wm. H. Hartzell, now students of the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City.

THERE will be a union meeting in the interest of the Evangelical Alliance, in Christ M. E. Church, on next Sunday evening, the 11th. Dr. Schaff, of New York and other distinguished persons are expected to address the meeting.

REV. W. H. GILL will deliver a sermon to young men in the Central Presbyterian church, corner Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, Sabbath evening, May 11th, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

THE installation of the Rev. J. D. Ironn as pastor of the Verona Presbyterian Church, will take place next Tuesday. Rev. H. C. McFarland will preside, Rev. S. R. Frazier preach the sermon, Rev. W. Knox deliver the address to the pastor, and Rev. R. B. Ewing address the people.

THE regular anniversary of the Sabbath school connected with the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, (Rev. Dr. Swift's), will take place to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. C. A. Holmes, of the Second Avenue M. E. church, Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Central U. P. church, and others.

THE following Catholic conferences will be held this month: Tuesday, May 13th, at the Episcopal Residence, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Wednesday, May 14th, at the Pastoral Residence, Lawrenceville, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Thursday, May 15th, at the Pastoral Residence, Altoona, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, May 20th, at the Pastoral Residence, Butler, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock at the rooms of the Christian Association, Rev. F. A. Noble will deliver the second address of the series commenced last Sabbath. His subject will be "Obedience and Liberty," taking the ground that obedience to the Gospel does not interfere with man's liberty. Mr. Noble's well known qualifications for handling such a subject will no doubt secure a good attendance.

THE Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Monongahela, U. P., publishes the following in the proceedings of the late meeting in that body: "Rev. James Grier, D. D., and R. B. Ewing, and Elder Joseph Campbell, were appointed a committee to inquire into the manner in which the Session of Mansfield had dismissed Rev. Jas. Prestley, D. D., to unite with another ecclesiastical denomination. The discussion on the appointment of this committee was somewhat inharmonious, and the usual suavity and urbanity of this old Presbytery, a little disturbed."

THE fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. William Smith, D. D., as pastor of Miller's Run church, will be held at the church on Wednesday and Thursday, May 14th and 15th, in behalf of the congregation. On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., an historical discourse will be delivered by the pastor, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., a di-course will be delivered by Rev. S. H. Miller, subject: "The Jubilee." On Thursday, at 11 A. M., a discourse on the subject "These fifty Years in History" will be delivered by Rev. J. N. Hays, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 1 o'clock a collation will be held in the grove. All are cordially invited to attend.

New Suits.

White Lawn Suits,
White Swiss Suits,
Buff Linen Suits,
Brown Linen Suits,
Black and White Suits,
Black Alpaca Suits,
Grey Mohair Suits,

We feel warranted in saying that the suits we sell this season are surpassed by none, for style and workmanship.

Also,

Black Gros Grain Silk for Suits,
Sage Green Mohair for Suits,
Bronez Mohairs for Suits,
New Shades of Dress Goods,
Black Alpacas for Suits,
Black Mohairs for Suits,
Mourning Goods of all kinds,
Jap Silks for Suits,

We make black goods a speciality, and always keep a very large stock of them on hand.

JOSEPH W. SPENCER,
93 Market street.
Formerly J. B. McFadden's Jewelry store.

Music and Money.

Governor Bramlette, the manager of the Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky promises a rich treat to his patrons on 8th July next. A grand concert and half a million in gifts. The gift money is all in bank. The day is fixed, and if our readers wish to participate they had better secure their tickets at once.

A First Class Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, while it possesses all the qualifications of other first class Shuttle Family Sewing Machines, has a special adaptation to Overseaming and Button-hole making, which makes it stand forward among Family Sewing Machines, not only for its combination, but also for its simplicity and the rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. Call and be convinced at James Espy's sales rooms, 178 Liberty street, who sells the machine on monthly payments.

Quick Sales, Small Profits.

A first class trunk store is that at No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny, where an extensive assortment of trunks, valises, travelling bags, saddlery and harness are found, which our readers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere. The excellent quality of the goods, their durability of make and neatness of finish, and last, but not least, their price cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Saladee's King of the Road.

This is the name of the new buck wagon introduced by those enterprising carriage and wagon builders, Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. It is so vast superior to anything of the kind that has yet made its appearance that we doubt not it will meet with an extensive sale. It is light and strong, and the easiest riding buck wagon ever made. It is built with two perches, the style of a buggy, and has equalizing links, thus doing away with the side motion incident to side spring vehicles. The King of the Road is warranted in every respect, and cannot fail to give the pruchaser complete satisfaction.

The Weed Sewing Machine is adjustable to any kind of work. 116 Market street.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY found the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full prot ction from the imitators of their designs.

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